LATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 22

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

### **Vew British Budget** imphasizes Fight gainst Joblessness

ONDON - The government iounced Tuesday a cautious get aimed at reducing unemyment in Britain while reassurthe financial markets that inflai will not resurge. ligel Lawson, the chancellor of

exchequer, told Parliament of as to encourage companies to more young and unskilled kers by reducing the compa-; contributions to National Inmee, which provides for health e and other government bene-

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but he rejected calls for substanly higher government spending create jobs and announced iller-than-expected tax reduc-

leaffirming that the governht's purpose "is nothing less n the defeat of inflation," he a worker at £90 a week would fall it. "We must also do what we by £3. to combat the scourge of unem-

inning April 1, assured of apinning April 1, assured of apwal in Parliament because of the
ers need to hold a job before gaining the right to complain to an
spending of £159.5 billion (\$182 ion), up from £149.5 billion in been unfairly dismissed.

n 20 percent five years ago. But son would not pay tax on the first has failed to stop the rise of £2,205 of income. employment, currently about 13

rk had gone into preparing the iget. "The problem," he said, "is

1 it's highly unlikely that a lot of less bold than a year ago, when he

rk will come out of it." said that they still expected her unemployment this year. Mr. Lawson forecast that the pound.

annuy's public-sector borrowing nt, a measure of the buddeficit at both the national and ad ievel, would total £7 billion. at compares with the current

new figures credibility, Mr. Lawson added substantially to contingency reserves for spending above budget. That reduced his scope for tax cuts to £750 million from the £1.5 billion predicted last auturan. On National Insurance, Mr.

Lawson announced what he described as "radical reform." The government plans to increase the amount companies contribute to cover workers earning more than £265 a week and reduce the amounts companies put in for

week. Lower-paid workers and self-employed people will be required to contribute less themselves. Mr. Lawson argued that the shift, reducing government revenue by £450 million a year, "will en-courage employers to take on the young and the unskilled." For an

employer, the overall cost of hiring

those earning less than £130 a

To give employers more flexibility in hiring and firing, the govern-ment intends to extend to two years

The Conservative government of threshold at which workers must me Minister Margaret Thatcher start paying income tax would rise managed to reduce inflation to about twice as much as needed to mt 5 percent a year from more reflect inflation. Thus, a single per-

Mr. Lawson also modified other cent of the work force, up from taxes, notably those on capital gains. He abolished a tax on land percent a year ago.

Veil Kinnock, leader of the La
development and certain "stamp · Party, conceded that much duties" on legal transactions and

announced cuts in corporate tax Sconomists at the stock broker- and reductions in tax relief on capiis of James Capel & Co., Hoare tal spending. Analysts ascribed his wett Ltd. and Capel-Cure Myers caution to fears that major changes would offend too many Conservative Party backers and threaten the

Faced with a plunging pound last January, the government was forced to push interest rates up 4.5 percentage points, bringing the base rate for corporate borrowers last spring banning the sale and to 14 percent. The pound has rer's £10.5 billion, which is £3.25 to 14 percent. The pound has reion above the initial forecast, covered strongly but the government a m the 12-month coal strike that financial markets that it will not push down interest rates so fast as the flood of child pornography ar-

\*Language Gap Grows For American Blacks - By William K. Stevens cation of the mass media." He New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Contrary to expectations, the English spoken by many black Americans is becoming more different from standard English rather than more like it, a study by linguists at the University of Pennsylvania suggests.

The "black English vernacu-lar" of urban America, say the linguists, is evolving in its own direction despite earlier predictions that television, radio and the movies would exert a homogenizing influence on lan-

Juage in the United States.
The black vernacular, a recars to be steadily diverging to only from standard English is spoken, for example, by raio and television announcers. out also from local and regional white dialects. These dialects, ay the linguists, are themselves noving in a direction separate rom both the black vernacular "and the American standard.

The development reflects in-reasing racial segregation and solation of urban blacks, ac-ording to Dr. William Labov, a indessor of linguistics at the the directed the study. He said he study suggested that ordithites and blacks was becom-B increasingly difficult and the problems of many lack children in school might

\*\* Worsening.

There is evidence that, far om getting more similar, the lack vernacular is going its wn way," Dr. Labov said. "It's healthy, living form of lan-lage. But separate developent is only made possible by

parate living.
His assessment His assessment is based on a rec-year study, supported by e National Science Foundaane SECRETAIRE m, in which hundreds of rerded conversations of several indred Philadelphia blacks d whites were analyzed in de-

COMMERCIALE The results of our analyses Ow a black English vernacuthat is more remote from her dialects than has been reated before," the study said. "People's speech behavior," Labov said, "is not influced by the remote communi-

said that "the primary linguistic influences are from those kinds of relationships that make a difference in your life chances." such as those involving an employer, supervisor or co-worker.

The researchers expected to find more contact between blacks and whites than they did, Dr. Labov said. Many black children in Philadelphia almost never talk to a white person before the age of 6, when they

enter school, he said. But here and in other cities, Dr. Labov, said, there are many exceptions to the pattern. Millions of blacks speak standard English, and many more speak standard English, the black ver-nacular and white dialects, shifting from one to the other

depending on the setting.

As the black middle-class grows and expands, Dr. Labov said, a higher proportion of blacks speak standard English. But because the black population as a whole continues to grow at a high rate, he said, the absolute number of speakers of the black vernacular has also

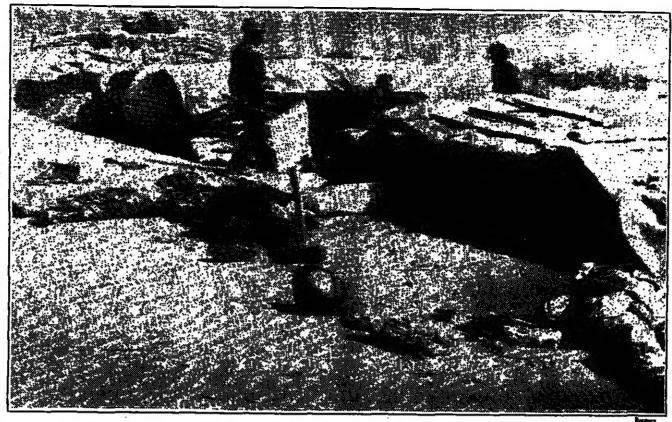
Moreover, he said, most black Philadelphians, like urban blacks elsewhere, live in increasingly segregated neighborhoods, as numerous studies

have shown. "The language is reflecting that picture," Dr. Labov said.
"The blacks' own grammar, which is very rich and complicated, is developing its own way. It looks as if all kinds of new things are happening in

black grammar. He said the proof of this was not ironclad, but was nevertheless strong and convincing. Many of the characteristics

of the black vernacular have long been familiar. Among them are the substitution of "a" for "an" before a vowel, as in "a apple;" the Southern pronunciation of "fine" as something close to "fahn;" the dropping of certain end consonants, as in "ma" " for "man" and "firs" for "first," the use of "he work" for "he works," "he here" for "he's here" and "my brother house" for "my brother's

Dr. Labov said that it ap-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Iraqi troops walk among Iranian dead in the marshy region of southeastern Iraq, near the Iranian border.

### Dutch, Reacting to U.S. Fears, dustrial tribunal that they have then unfairly dismissed. Mr. Lawson said that the pay the pa

By Joseph Fitchett

AMSTERDAM — Responding to U.S. concern about child pornography and related child abuse, the Dutch government has begun a crackdown on traffickers who have made Amsterdam the major source for international supplies of such

The material includes videotapes and illustrated books that show preteen children performing sexual acts, often involving sadism, with partners of both sexes, with adults and even with animals

Amsterdam is sort of the 1984 version of Sodom and Gomorrah." the U.S. Customs Service commissioner, William von Raab, told a Senate committee last fall in testimony about how to curtail imports of child pornography.

After U.S. legislation was passed

but the govern-ger to assure the lent Shame," alerted U.S. public opinion and Congress last fall to an apparent effort to give the to suggest a loose monetary policy. riving by mail from abroad.

The U.S. outcry, including the congressional hearings, raised concern about the problem in the Netherlands, the last country in Western Europe to tolerate the sale of child pornography, After Sweden outlawed it in 1980 and Denmark, the other main European source, followed in 1982, the Netherlands became a haven for mailorder business in the material.

An estimated 85 percent of the child pornography imported into the United States comes from the Netherlands, which is "definitely the most difficult country for us," a U.S. Customs agent said. He was part of a high-level interagency group that recently visited Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden to coordinate international police work on the problem.

Alerted by the U.S. publicity, and a letter last November from a group of U.S. senators asking Prime Minister Rund Lubbers for help, the lower house of the States-General, the Dutch parliament, passed legislation early this year to prohibit the production and, more important, the circulation of child pornography. The bill is expected to pass the upper house this spring.

This and other forms of pornography had benefited from liberal laws on pornography and on obscene materials in the mail. "In

duced here," said Toos Faber-de Heer, a spokeswoman for the Dutch Justice Ministry.

The new Durch law would make it a crime even to mail child pornography. Offenders could be sentenced to three months' imprisonment, a fine of 10,000 guilders (about \$2,500) and confiscation of any property associated with the By comparison, the recent U.S.

legislation made child pornography a felony carrying jail sentences of up to 10 years. In pursuing possible cases, police may seek permission to use wiretapping and other tech-niques used for investigations of such matters as drug trafficking and organized crime.

Mrs. Faber said that even if the Dutch penalties were light in rela-tion to those in the United States, tion to those in the United States, where in Europe, we will only ban they should deter the estimated two pictures of children performing dozen major Dutch dealers. In an sexual acts," Mrs. Farber said. The interview in Amsterdam, she said new U.S. code outlaws even picthe law would make them hesitate tures of nude children in still poses. to pursue this small, specialized

#### INSIDE

A Dutchman has offered his farm to the Soviet Union as a Page 3.

R.F. Botha clashed with Bishop Tutu in a debate. Page 3. approached\_

all, with glass pyramids and expanding Chinatowns. Page 5. ■ U.S. senators are Geneva arms talks observers. Page 5.

■ Mexican police served drug traffickers, according to court Page 5. BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The dollar dove and gold jumped in Europe and the Unit-

New York stock prices soared. The Dow average gained 21.42

SPECIAL REPORT

■ Japan's glittering prosperity masks a gap in the quality of life compared to Western Europe. A special report.

box for this material, we don't have the other parts of their pornograany evidence that much was pro- phy business, which otherwise would be essentially unaffected by

about the effectiveness of the legislation among some law enforcement agents, both U.S. and Dutch. They cited the following concerns:

which has budgetary restraints like all Dutch public services, has voiced doubts that it will get enough funds to enforce the law. And an initial attempt to intimidate local dealers has been conspicnously ineffective.

· All outgoing mail, even bulk deliveries, will remain immune from being opened for postal in-spection. In the United States bulk mail may be inspected.

• The age of consent for posing for such pictures is 18 in the United States, while it is 15 in most West European countries.

readily produced for sale material of the sort banned in the United States; a browser was simply warned to hide the videotapes and

Scores of items were available. The titles included "Lolita," "Bedteen Tales," "Nymph-lover," "Joy Boy," or "Baby Love — Infants and Tots Exclusively." These

"Our investigations have identified, besides professional dealers, clergymen, teachers, psychologists, businessmen and journalists," the

U.S. and European officials believe that public opinion has been generally unaware of the extent

· Amsterdam's vice squad,

In the Netherlands "and else-

On a recent night, sex shops in Amsterdam's red-light district illustrated booklets if other people

names gave only a slight hint of the sexual, emotional and physical violence depicted in them.

A sales attendant in Erex, a typical sex shop, said child pornogra-phy was often bought by relatively well-dressed customers. Only rarely, according to a U.S. postal inspector, "does the child pornographer measure up to the stereotype image of the dirty old man."

inspector said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

#### U.S. Ponders **Joint Talks** With Jordan, **Palestinians**

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The United States has declared that it is considering the possibility of talking to a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delega-tion, but U.S. officials emphasized that members of the Palestine Liberation Organization could not be in the group because of the PLO's refusal to recognize Israel's right to

The idea of a joint delegation that might negotiate with Israel over the status of Israeli-occupied Arab territory stems from the Feb. 11 agreement between King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO. They want the United States to pressure Israel

to deal with a joint group.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, arguing that the Hussein-Arafai accord implies PLO recog-nition of Israel, appealed to Presi-to support the funding. dent Ronald Reagan last week to give the plan U.S. backing. The administration has refused to make a commitment, however, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Friday that Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian af-

process moving.
In a television interview Sunday, Mr. Shultz said that Mr. Murphy will investigate, among other op-tions, the possibility of construc-ing an acceptable delegation that would include Palestinian representation. But he emphasized that it would have to be within the framework of existing policy that says the United States will not deal with the PLO until it accepts Israel's right to exist

That was reiterated Monday by Ed Djerejian, a State Department spokesman, who said: "We are looking into the possibility of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation to be involved in the peace process, in moving the peace pro-cess forward, which in our view at area early Tuesday, Reuters reportthe end of the day means direct negotiations, direct talks, between the Arabs and the Israelis."

Mr. Dierejian also repeated that PLO members could not be part of the delegation. During past attempts to get Jordan involved in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7) to the border in southern Iraq, and

# **Senate Votes** To Free Funds For MX Missile

The 55-45 vote gave the Reagan administration its first major victory on Capitol Hill since President Ronald Reagan's landslide re-election victory last November. Under a compromise reached in last year's presidential election

campaign, Congress agreed to allo-cate \$1.5 billion to build 21 addi-tional missiles in the current fiscal year. But the money could not be spent until both houses of Congress approved two separate resolutions this year to authorize and appropriate the funds.

The Senate is expected to vote Thursday on appropriation. Another favorable vote would send the issue to the House of Representatives, where a difficult battle is

Tuesday's vote in the Senate came just hours after Mr. Reagan warned that rejecting funds for the missile would signal a "collapse of American resolve" and endanger

Mr. Reagan, in a rare lobbying trip to Capitol Hill, argued that the Soviet Union had engaged in "the biggest military buildup in the history of mankind" and that deployment of the MX "represents a sim-

ole necessity." "The votes cast this week will bear directly on the outcome of the arms talks in Geneva, and hence, on the prospects for peace throughout the world," Mr. Reagan said at produce. a luncheon with Republican sena-

The president said that a 'yes' vote "will show the Soviets that America today is united and resolute, and thereby advance the cause of peace for us and our children."

On Monday, Mr. Reagan and Defense Secretary Caspar W.

final necessary votes. said the Geneva negotiations skeptically at continuing down the

John H. Chafee, Republican of (AP, NYT)

WASHINGTON — The Senate to the president and his negotia-approved continued spending for the MX missile system Tuesday.

Washington — The Senate to the president and his negotiators, 'I don't want any excuses, I want to give you the tools to get the want to give you the tools to get the job done. I expect you to come back with an agreement. I don't want anybody saying you would have succeeded but for the lack of

the MX. Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, said that in supporting the funding: "My plea is not necessarily to build the missile. It's to uphold the commander in chief in a decision he's made." The Armed Services Committee, of which Mr. Goldwater is chairman. voted 11-6 on Monday to recommend that the funding be ap-

The MX, for missile experimental, is a 96-ton (86-metric ton) intercontinental missile that can carry 10 highly accurate warheads on a 6,000-mile (9,700-kilometer) path. It was originally designed with a mobile launching platform, but the plans now are to deploy it in exist-

ing Minuteman silos. Supporters contend the missile is needed to modernize the aging U.S. missile fleet and to ensure that the Russians could not plan on a successful first strike, as well as to show support for the U.S. negotia-

tors in Geneva. Opponents argue that the missile is destabilizing because it repre-sents a potential first-strike weapon. Delay, they say, would not harm the program but would allow time to see what the arms talks

Separate from Tuesday's vote, there remains before Congress an administration budget request for \$4 billion to build 48 MX missiles

in the 1986 fiscal year. Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, served notice Monday But a "no" vote would be inter- that he has run out of patience with preted by the Soviet Union as a the MX and would vote in the fu-'collapse of American resolve," he ture to "dramatically scale down' Reagan administration requests for

more weapons.

Mr. Nunn is one of the most Weinberger telephoned undecided influential voices in Congress on senators in an attempt to win the military policy. He said Monday that while he would vote to release Some senators who had been undecided on the issue until Tuesday day, "I will be looking very, very Typical of these was Senator one is debated later this spring.

### Foreigners Quit Tehran explore ideas for getting the peace As Iraqi Deadline Nears process moving.

Agence France-Presse that hundreds of Irani
TEHRAN — More than 1,000 tered the marshlands.) foreigners left Iran on Tuesday on the last flights before the expiration of an Iraqi deadline after which, Iraq warned, no airliner in Iranian airspace would be safe.

Crowds packed into Tehran's airport to try to get aboard one of the six flights organized by the West German airline Lufthansa, Air France. Austrian Airlines and the Soviet Aeroflot line.

Iraq said Sunday that all of Iranian airspace would be considered a war zone at 1700 GMT.

In Baghdad, a large explosion ed, quoting diplomats. Iran claimed later to have fired its fourth missile in six days into

[Separately, Reuters reported from the war front that Iranian between Japanese and Iranian offiforces had been driven back almost

Among the exodus of foreign nationals in Tehran was a West German contingent of 357 technicians and businessmen who boarded a Lufthansa jet for Frankfurt. The only West Germans remain-

ing in Tehran were believed to be men who worked at the embassy and the husbands and wives of Ira-Many people turned up at the airport in the hope of finding a place on the departing planes. Sev-eral Iranians who had bought tick-

ets in advance were refused seats by all companies except Air France. Soviet expatriates made their way to two Aeroflot jets, while about 60 Japanese found room aboard an Air France flight. Seats were reserved for Tuesday for another 170 Japanese on two Turkish Airlines planes, after negotiations

cials. Japan is still negotiating for



At a rebel camp are, from left, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero. the chief political officer; Major General John K. Singlaub, a retired U.S. Army officer sympathetic to the rebels, and Colonel Enrique Bermidez, their chief commander. ranks and reports of human rights about their prospects.

#### Nicaragua Rebels Consider Future Without U.S. Aid Guerrillas in Mountain Camp Say They Need 'Guns, Boots, Everything'

By James LeMoyne
New York Times Service TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras -

quarters on the border between guerrillas. Nicaragua and Honduras, Nicaraguan guerrilla commanders soberly assessed their chances of victory last week and spoke anxiously of the debate on their future in Wash-

The apparently impregnable military camp, shrouded by dense jungle and gray rain clouds, is far from Washington. But the rebels' keen awareness of the heated debate they have generated in Congress almost seems to narrow the dis-American capital. The border camp is the com-

mand center for the Nicaragnan Democratic Force, by far the largest exile army. The group received most of the \$80 million the Central Intelligence Agency reportedly spent on the war until financing was ended last June. The goals of the rebels, the num-

violations have become major issues in the debate between the Rea25-year-old commander who uses objective is now and always has gan administration and Congress the name Mike Lima, a four-year been to overthrow the Sandinist gan administration and Congress At their sprawling mountain head- on whether to renew aid to the President Ronald Reagan has

called the rebels "freedom fighters"

who are the "moral equal of our Founding Fathers."

With the support of advisers from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Argentina and Honduras and a handful of Cuban-Amerian on several reporters' freedom to

This is the first of two articles on the Nicaraguan rebels and their effect on the country. cans, rebel leaders said, the Nicaratance between their base and the guan Democratic Force has grown in four years from a marauding band numbering a few hundred

men into a veteran army of 12,000

to 14,000 men whose ambushes and

sabotage have turned much of

northern Nicaragua into a war But the loss of American aid has created serious supply problems for the guerrillas, according to their commanders and to Western offiber of former officers of the Nica-cials here, limiting their military raguan National Guard in their activity and raising strong doubts

"Our situation isn't good," said a veteran who leads the 2,700-man Diriangen regional guerrilla force, He added that his men needed "guns, boots, everything." A three-day visit to the camp was

arranged by rebel officials on the communists speaks of wasting condition that its location not be his time," said Captain Armando

on several reporters' freedom to carry out interviews or visit the al Guard officers in the rebel movecamp's installations, which includ-ment has become an important ised a firing range, warehouses, an armory, a training school, a long-range radio center, a map room and support inside Nicaragua and oba hospital. Some 4,000 rebels ap-

The chief guerrilla military com-mander, Colonel Enrique Bermidez, had just returned from a visit to Washington and seemed shaken by the debate he had heard. "We have a terrible image there," he told a rebel unit that had just returned from a long combat patrol. "They say we are violators

environs.

population."

government in Nicaragua. The col-loquial Spanish name by which the rebels are known, "contras," means counterrevolutionaries. "He who speaks of dialogue with

Lopez, Colonel Bermudez's second-in-command. The influence of former Nation-

support inside Nicaragua and obpeared to be in the camp and its united front with other rebel A former Sandinist leader, Edén Pastora Gómez, who leads an esti-mated 2,000 rebels on the Costa Rican border, has refused for two

vears to unite with the Nicaraguan

Democratic Force because he says

it is dominated by former Nicaraguan National Guard officers. Interviews with more than 40 rebels indicated that the majority

of human rights, rapists, destroyers of farms who have hurt the civilian (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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WORLD BRIEFS

Jailed Solidarity Leader Stages Prot

WARSAW (UPI) — Jerzy Urban, the Polish government spoke confirmed Tuesday that Bogdan Lis, a scuior leader of the out Solidarity trade union, has begun a hunger strike in prison. He gr

Family sources said that Mr. Lis, 32, was refusing food in a dea

center in the port of Gdansk, where he was taken after his latest

Feb. 13, to protest his detention without charge or trial. It was not ]

whether Wladyslaw Frasymiuk and Adam Michnik, two fellow Soi:

Mr. Urban also said that police were investigating the abductic torture March 14 of a French tourist, Frédéric Castaing. He said th

Castaing, 41, was arrested in Krakow on March 12 by policeme alleged they found Solidarity materials on him. He was release ordered out of Poland two days later, but on March 14 he reports

Krakow hospital for treatment of up to 11 second-degree burns

West German Ex-Minister to Be Tr

BONN (Reuters) — A West German court said Thesday it woul former cabinet minister, Egon Franke, on charges of breach of a connection with the disappearance of 5.6 million Deutsche marks million) from ministerial funds from 1979 to 1982.

The money is alleged to have disappeared from a secret fund in

the Inter-German Relations Ministry to buy the release of East 3 political prisoners. Mr. Franke, 71, a Social Democrat, head ministry for 13 years under Chancellor Heimut Schmidt. Mr. Fran

said that "every cent of the money" was spent properly for human purposes, but the process was highly sensitive and receipts could

An investigation was ordered by his successor, Rainer Bar February 1983 after a parliamentary panel said it had found evide "gross budgetary violations." The court said Mr. Franke would be with one of his former aides, Edgar Hirt, 47, who is alleged to

U.S. Doesn't Fear China-Soviet Ti

BEIJING (Reuters) — The United States does not fear China's to improve ties with Soviet Union, Michael H. Armacost, U.S. un retary of state for political affairs, said Tuesday.

Mr. Armacost, who held two days of foreign policy talks with F Minister Wu Xueqian of China, said he could not reveal details of C.

latest policy toward Moscow. But he said that "in the light of the

in the Soviet leadership recently, I think it is quite natural for com

Alfonsin Begins State Visit to U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan welcomeddent Raul Alfonsin of Argentina on a state visit Tuesday. He to occasion to warn that the Sandinist government in Nicaragua mustication in the Argentina of t

allowed to reverse democratic gains in the hemisphere.
In his response, Mr. Alfonsin urged the United States to che course of dialogue and nonintervention, while also cautioning the United States to che union from intervening in the Western Hemisphere.
In his remarks, Mr. Reagan also pledged to assist Argentina in its economic problems, but offered no specifics.

offenses," a U.S. Custom

As concern spreads in L Europe, television progra

starting to cover the issue o

European countries, includ

tions for child abuse rema-

In cases involving pomor-

pictures, convictions are diff

on videotape, was thrown court when the Dutch jud;

the boy on the screen seems

Moreover, Dutch laws C

nography are so liberal the

make it practically impost get convictions for obscuir for the grossest scenes in children, Mrs. Faber said.
On child pornography, but the converse of the conviction of the converse of the c

the climate of opinion has ch

realize how nasty or extens

member of the States-Gene

The intentions of the est

enjoying himself.

get without a confession,

aber said. One recent case.

philia more graphically paigns are under way in m

minors, including incest.

Even so, the Dutch Justic

withdrawn the money. No date was set for the trial

leaders held in the same center, had joined the protest

### **Christian Threat to Moslems** In Sidon Prompts Exodus

BEIRUT - More than 20,000 Moslem residents, about 90 percent of the population, fled the eastern suburbs of the southern Lebanese city of Sidon Tuesday as Moslem gunmen and Christian militiamen fought battles in the first serious outbreak of sectarian violence since Israeli troops withdrew from the region on Feb. 16.

Units of the regular Lebanese Army tried to intervene in the fighting and became drawn into the mortar and machine-gun battle, resulting in two soldiers killed and nine wounded, an army communi-

The rightist Christian militia, the Lebanese Forces, which has re-belled against the Phalange Party leadership dominated by President Amin Gemayel, brought in reinforcements to the predominantly Moslem suburbs and gave the residents a two-hour ultimatum to

cent to a number of Christian vil- Lebanese political affairs. lages in the footbills that rise toward Kfar Fallous and Jezzine to

The Christian militia reinforcements came mostly from the Jezzine area. which is still under Israeli control, and Moslem leaders immediately branded their attacks as an attempt to split the region on sec-tarian grounds and relieve the Israeli Army of pressure from Shiite Moslem guerrillas.

The Sidon area commander of Amal, the Shiite guerrilla group, Mahmoud Faqih said, "We are sure this flare-up is deliberately timed and part of an Israeli plan to push Christians further south to form a buffer zone for the Israelis along the border."

Spokesmen for the Lebanese Forces in Beirut Tuesday night said the flare-up was strictly a local matter and not connected with the militia's rebellion against Mr. Ge-The mostly Sunni Moslem vil-mayel. The rebellious militia lead-

### Foreigners Leave Tehran As Iraqi Deadline Nears

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese seeking to leave. suspension of its international flights, although some of its aircraft have been evacuated from the Teh-

Diplomats and expatriates who have remained in Tehran are attempting to continue their work. although many now avoid sleeping at their homes in the northern parts of the city, which were the main targets of Iraqi raids last week.

■ Raid on Baghdad Threatened

The Iranian prime minister, Mir Hussein Moussavi, warned Tuesday that Baghdad's airport could come under missile attack as a result of the Iraqi threat to turn Irani-

In an interview on Tehran radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Moussavi said, "Baghdad airport may come under repeated blows by our pow-

■ Blast in Iraqi Capital

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ondor's formus night-spot. Superis French metaum nist describeges. A la corte 8 p.m.-130 m. Breddin nist anno 30 am, Sep porty Disco 11 20 p.m.-300 am Japar St. Matra Lana, Tal. 240 5534.

Yempire, Almaylsire Purkimen. dayant, 29 Kandagha, Perk Ros

OC And System

(Continued from Page 1) city of the ruling Ba'ath Party and transportation to evacuate other badly damaged several houses,

Iraqi officials gave no explanatry and board an Iran Air flight to
Tokyo in the next few days, according to Japanese officials in Tehran.
Iran Air has not announced a that it had launched rockets against Baghdad at about the times of the

The latest blast, the second in 24 hours, came hours after President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan left Baghdad af-ter talks with President Saddam

On the southern Iraq war front Monday, Baghdad-based correspondents were driven 25 miles (40 kilometers) north and south through swamps cleared of Iranian troops, and 12 miles eastward, almost to the Iranian border.

had halted its drive across the marshes to the main highway linkan airspace into a war zone, Reuing Baghdad and Basra, a port in the south. Tehran said that 190 square miles (500 square kilometers) of an important oil region had

In Riyadh on Tuesday, ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council, comprising Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman, ended a two-The explosion in Baghdad oc day meeting with a pledge of sup-curred near the main office in the port for Iraq.

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n, friendly and very, very traditional Fr equancy & Peris, Gool atmosphere, 19 He M. NWT, Underseath Capital Radio,

-Dining Out-

lages are located in the Awali river ers have accused Mr. Gemayel of valley, just east of Sidon and adja-encouraging Syrian influence in

A photographer for the Reuters news agency, Jack Dabbaghian, said that only Moslem gunmen, mostly from Amal, appeared to be returning fire at the Christian militiamen, who were shooting at army posts from suburban rooftons.

As thousands of refugees, heeding the Christian gunmen's ultimaturn, fled toward the center of Sidon, most of the port city was shut down, with schools and other public buildings being hastily converted into refugee centers as they were when both Christian and Druze civilians poured into the city during the Chuf Mountain battles in September 1983. As the battles outside Sidon con-

tinued, the Lebanese "national unity" cabinet canceled a scheduled eting in Beirut in which it had planned to discuss the weeklong revolt by the Lebanese Forces led by Samir Geagea.

Government officials said that Mr. Gemayel would travel to Da-mascus soon to discuss the political crisis with the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, who has deployed troops near the northern edge of the Christian areas south of Tripoli in an apparent attempt to intimi-date the Christian militia rebellion

Report on Missing Envoy

newspaper, The Standard, said
Tuesday, The Associated Press rethe evacuation as an effort to prevent peasant families from getting

The newspaper, which cited un-identified Shiite sources in southern Lebanon, said the American was thought to be William Buckley, a political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut who was abducted

Mr. Buckley is one of five Americans who have been kidnapped over the past year in Beirut. The Islamic Jihad, a radical Shiite nost to the Iranian border. group loyal to Iran's Shiite leader, Iran indicated Monday that it Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. says it is holding them.

In a report from Beirut, United Nations officials and diplomatic sources said that Israeli-backed mifront of their gun positions as a shield Tuesday following a shootout with Irish United Nations troops in a Shifte village in the shield Tuesday following a shootout with Irish United Nations troops in a Shifte village in the shifter shif troops in a Shiite village in occupied southern Lebanon.

Timor Göksel, spokesman for the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, confirmed the account.

**POMEGRANATES** 

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A Moslem gummen of the Shiite Amal movement fighting Christian militia in Sidon took cover in a clash Tuesday.

### Nicaragua Evacuating Strongholds of Rebels

ragua — Nicaragua has begun to move thousands of peasants out of A kidnapped U.S. diplomat is remote villages in the northern being paraded through Shiite vilmountains where anti-Sandinist lages in Lebanon and "publicly tor- guerrillas have found recruits and nured and humiliated," the London

la war and to provide them with a better life in agricultural cooperatives with schools and clinics.

Relief officials and soldiers from an elite unit of the Popular Sandinist Army said the program also is designed to get the civilian popula-tion out of the way for large-scale attacks on Honduran-based rebels who have used the isolated northem mountains as a haven from the

"There will be nobody left there but them and us," said a soldier from the Simon Bolivar Light Infantry Battalion posted in the area of heavy guerrilla activity.

The number of peasants being moved is unclear. President Daniel Ortega Sazvedra said Sunday that up to 7,000 families, or more than 35,000 people, will be moved this year in the northern war zones.

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service
SAN JUAN DE LIMAY, Nica
SAN JUAN DE LIMAY, Nica
cattle town, said that troops burned not be able to return. They com-plained that the soldiers forced them to leave behind planted fields the missiles. and most of their possessions to come to a settlement of tents set up

> The military authorities have denied that burning houses or other harsh tactics are part of the evacuation policy. Relief officials and refugees in other war-affected zones, such as the Matagalpa and Jinotega regions, have not reported similar destruction of peasant homes during evacuation of villages there.

> Sandinist officials have exlained that relocated peasants will have access to schools and health care, often for the first time in their lives. Families will receive parcels of land or join cooperative farms created on land purchased or confiscated from large owners, they

> Nevertheless, some have quesnoned whether conservative and highly independent peasants can adapt easily to a new life far from their subsistence-level family farms. A similar evacuation of Indians along the Coco River at the

#### **Parliament** In Belgium Expected to **Back Missiles**

BRUSSELS - The threat of a parliamentary vote against the government's decision to deploy cruise siles faded Tuesday as a key opponent in the party of Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said that he would support the Belgian

leader, sources reported. Mr. Martens said on television Tuesday night, "There will be a vote, and I'm certain it will be a yes vote, a vote of confirmation" of his decision last Friday to deploy the

The final vote was not expected until early Wednesday. Twenty parliamentarians were scheduled to speak on the question. The most outspoken oppos

Mr. Martens's own floor leader, Luc Van Den Brande, "has aligned his view with that of the party, sources said just before the debate began. They added that he would read a personal statement to ex-

Sources in Mr. Martens's Flem-ish-speaking Christian Social Party said "two dissidents at the most" were left to oppose the government, reducing a threat that the govern-ment might fall.

Mr. Martens heads a four-party

coalition that includes Flemish and French-speaking factions. His cosome of their houses or punched alition partners, the French-speak-sticks through the fragile tile roofs ing Christian Social Party, the Lib-to guarantee that the owners would era! Reform Party and the Freedom and Progress Party, said they will back the deployment of

the missiles.

To bolster its majority of seven seats among the 212 in the lower house, the government called back two ministers from abroad when half a dozen party dissidents appeared ready to dislodge the fouryear coalition.

In recent weeks, Mr. Van Den Brande had mobilized about six colleagues, all belonging to the par-ty's left-wing, against deployment. Small conservative parties out-side the coalition, representing a handful of seats, were also expect-ed to back Mr. Martens.

The first 16 of the 48 missiles due to be stationed at Florennes air base, about 40 miles (about 64 kilometers) south of here, arrived hours after his announcement Friday, On Sunday more than 100,000 opponents of the missiles rallied in Dutch, After U.S. Protests

#### Belgium to Kill 10,000 Pigs

BRUSSELS - The Agriculture Ministry said Tuesday it has ordered at least 10,000 pigs to be

The rebel army appears to have no trouble attracting recruits. But

the peasant rebels seem to repre-

sent a socially and geographically limited segment of the Nicaraguan

population, raising questions about the breadth of popular support for the guerrillas. Few middle-class

youths or residents of the more

populous southern half of Nicara-

There have been several reports

gua have joined the rebel ranks.

of human rights violations by the rebels, including the killing of un-

armed civilians. Colonel Bermudez

dismissed the reports as "lots of

With the loss of American fi-

nancing, Mr. Calero said his main task now is raising money and buy-

ing supplies. Private businessmen in the United States and "political

sectors" in other countries have

given the rebels \$5 million in the

He visited the headquarters

camp last week with a retired Unit-

ed States major general, John K. Singlaub, who said he was trying to furnel assistance to the rebels in his

capacity as president of the World

Anti-Communist League and the United States Council for World

40,000 band grenades being m-loaded in the camp had been bought from a South American

country that was told they were going to a country in Africa.

ter of the Guatemalan Army." Sev-

Reporters saw one box of 40mm

mition marked "Quartermas-

Freedom, based in Phoenix.

last nine months, he said.

misinformation."

#### Act on Child Pornography (Continued from Page 1) lookers, but a surpris and viciousness of child pornogranumber have records of p

in addition, many U.S. experts assert that this kind of pornography has a cause-and-effect linkage to statutory rape of underage chil-

dren and other kinds of sexual violence by pedophiles, or child mo-Pedophiles use children for their personal gratification and then often sell pictures or tapes of their to get more adults and chill (11%) acts to other pedophiles, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said in a study that was circulated to Euro-

pean officials. Recent research, it Brooklyn Rivera, a leader of one says, indicates that most pedofaction of an estimated 1,000 Miphiles were themselves molested as children. There is also evidence that child abuse can include forced skito Indian rebels on Nicaragua's Caribbean coast, and rebels in Mr. Pastora's Sandino Revolutionary Front said that their forces also While clinical evidence is too were critically short of supplies.
The foot soldiers of the Nicara-

limited to confirm or disprove assertions that pedophiles are particguan Democratic Force are volunteers between the ages of 13 and 30 court cases dramatized the probwho fight without pay, belying Sandinist assertions that they are mer-

In a case last fall, U.S. prosecutors said that more than 100 children, aged between 2 and 10, at-tending a nursery school outside Los Angeles, were molested for pomographic films. In the Netherlands, a 6-year-old

girl was abandoned in a motel stuff is, and we want to st room outside Eindhoven after be- said Klaus de Vries, a S' ing drugged with cocaine by a conple that sexually assaulted her on film. She was dead from an overdose when police found her in the two dozen big pornography in motel. Last month the couple was utors in the Netherlands sentenced to 10 years' imprison- unclear. At the premises ment, an unusually harsh sentence such group, personnel refusion the Netherlands.

It is unclear whether child abuse is spreading. Most experts agree, however, that the risks of abuse increase as more busy parents entrust their preschool-age children to day-care centers.

Unscrupulous or ill-managed nursery schools were cited in con- in recent issues of "Lohta" gressional hearings as terrain where child predators" seek victims. Many shipments of child pornogra-phy have been traced to known pedophiles who had obtained jobs in nursery schools, child-rehabilitation centers or other places that tries, the flow to U.S. cus brought them into contact with children.

comment on the new law be: nitual defense of their right plore the limits of sexuality But U.S. and Dutch have noted with satisfactionnew child pomography n find in Europe. Many of the

While U.S. officials 85

have no illusions that th. stamp out sexual exploits! children in the poorest Asias will be sharply cut if the En

### Mr. Calero said a shipment of U.S. Considers Mideast Tale

(Continued from Page 1) ace talks, the United States has

peace taiks, the Omiton States inians being represented on the Jordanian negotiating team, and Israel also has indicated that it would "not look too closely" into whether such Palestinians had been approved by the PLO. Meanwhile, the Jordanian for-

Meanwhile, the Jordanian for-eign minister, Taher al-Masri, who is in Washington for talks, called right to exist in peace and s for a positive U.S. response to the within recognized boundar; Feb. 11 agreement between King acceptance by the PLO wo Hussein and Mr. Arafat, In a talk tantamount to recognizing to the American Enterprise Institute, Mr. Masri argued that the not specifically mention F agreement solves important issues tion 242, Mr. Masri contend and removes hurdles the United if the United States responds States and others thought stand in itively to the Arabs' overtu-the way of the achievement of a PLO's implicit recognition

lies in the fact that it comm. PLO publicly, for the first 1: the acceptance of the print 'territory for peace' as deli-Security Council resolution said. "This is tantamount acceptance by the PLO of 1 tion 242 as the basis for,

eventually would be made

Rebels Consider Future Without Aid (Continued from Page 1) was jailed for organizing a strike of has forced the rebels to begin learn-were peasants from northern Nica- businessmen against Somoza in ing to wage a smaller-scale guerrilla

and the Sandinists' socialist program. Their morale seemed high and the depth of their opposition to the Sandinists made it appear likely that a bitter war will be waged in northern Nicaragua for years to

But the founders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force and its most senior commanders are almost all former members of the National Guard, which was known for its corruption and unswerving loyalty to the dictator Anastasio

Somoza, who was toppled in the Sandinist-led revolution of 1979. On the other hand, the rebels' chief political official, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, was an opponent of the Somoza regime. Mr. Calero

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ENTERTAINMENT

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"We have been called Reagan's chief problem appears to be a remy, the CIA's army, every army duced flow of supplies rather than a complete cutoff of aid. army, the CIA's army, every army but our own," Mr. Calero said. "The fact that we continue to exist and operate successfully means will. We are no one's creation." Edgar Chamorro, who was a leading member of the rebels Na-

tional Directorate until he was forced to resign five months ago, said that one of his disagreements with the organization was its reliance on National Guard officers. "They lack social sensibility," he

said. "The guard wants to take ven- cenaries. geance and settle accounts. They don't realize things have changed

The loss of American support

#### Black English Grows in U.S.

pears that in the black vernacular words are taking on new meanings and being combined in new ways to produce idioms not found in any white dialect or in standard En-

For example, the construction "runs and tell me" appears recently to have become the standard construction for "he ran and told me." It is used only in the narrative past tense, and the first verb always ends in an "s" while the second does not. The invariability of the construction amounts to a gramnatical rule. Similarly, some idioms that are

nearly impossible to translate literally appear to have developed. In an example given by Dr. Labov, a man might say to a dog. "Get out of my way, or I be done go upside your head." In this case, the phrase "be done" has assumed a specialized meaning and emphasis. In standard English, Dr. Labov said, the sentence might read: "As sure as there is a God in heaven, I'll knock you out of the way."

do to translate," he added.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE For Life, Academic & Work Es



(Continued from Page 1)

"The more we study and analyze," Dr. Labov said, "the more it shows the signs of people developing their own grammar."

"We're not ruling out the possi-

eral other boxes of ammunition were covered with Arabic writing and one case was marked "Montrebility that it is contributing to failure of black children to learn to al, Canada." read. How much a little child has to Tomorrow: The view from Mana-

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E Stafferielle and

created that outsiders are making our decisions for us, then that kind

of pressure tends to slow down the

Two blacks were killed Tuesday

when police fired birdshot during

renewed unrest around Port Fliza-

beth. South Africa, Reuters quoted

police as saving. This brought the death toll in five days of violence in

South African black townships to

place in townships near Port Eliza-beth, where blacks held a three-day

U.S. companies in South Africa

publicly urged the government Tuesday to dismantle apartheid laws in order to head off calls in the

United States for economic sanc-

tions against the country. Reuters

donment of discriminatory laws. It

strike to protest rising prices.

■ U.S. Companies in Appeal

Most of the unrest has taken

■ 2 Die in Township Unrest

process of reform."

nesburg. They were brought face-

"To compare us with the Nazis is

who came to this country and to

our forefathers who fought with the

Allied powers against Nazi Germa-

Bishop Tutu condemned South

Africa's pass laws under which he

said 160,000 blacks were arrested

He added that the government.

Mr. Botha said his government

aspirations of the urban black peo-

ple cannot all be satisfied" through

black nations within South Africa:

all levels eventually," he said.

system of semi-autonomous

last year for seeking work.

ny," Mr. Botha replied angrily.

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United Press International NEW YORK — The manager of the Car-J jewelery store were arrested anday and charged with helping n \$250,000 in New York state 1 . K 444 ... es taxes over three years, the orney general's office said. The o were accused of having allowed

#### **AMERICAN TOPICS**

#### Phones and Banks: "I ifelines' for Poor?

Deregulation and changing echnology have brought on spi-aling rates for bank and teleshone services. The cost of both o consumers is expected to douale or triple by the end of the lecade, according to The Washngton Post

This has led consumer groups o urge that poor and elderly Americans be given the same ind of "lifeline" services for which have taken steps to so which have taken manks and phones that are now Many banks and telephone

companies have moved to ease the burden, with an eye to beatmg lawmakers to the punch. Some critics, conceding that heat and light are necessities, argue that phones and bank accounts are not, and are concerned that declaring them necessities could lead to such "lifelines" forever

multiplying.
Consumer spokesmen say that
in today's society, banks and telephones are a necessity, not a convenience. But Kirk G. Willison of the American Banking is not a life-sociation says, "We hate the term sociation says, "Banking is not a life-and-death simulion as a utility son of the American Bankers As-

#### Keeping the 'Higher' In Higher Education

Jacques Barzun, author and critic, wrote a letter to The New York Times deploying the belief that higher education is "to everybody's taste and within everybody's aptitudes. It is, in fact, cruel and unusual punishment to those who lack the native bent, PROFITE SCHOOL THE STATE OF THE and personal and social merit are found in many forms other than academic ability. They deserve

By Dale Russakoff

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Anne M.

pay \$211,000 of her legal fees.

ike on that expense if she resigned

March 1983 as head of the Envi-

art of my resignation," Mrs. Bor-

In Draft Case

Upheld in U.S.

United Press International

WASHINGTON - The Su-

reme Court on Tuesday upheld te federal government's policy of

resecuting only those young men to have publicly disclosed their

sfusal to register for the military

The 7-2 ruling involved David A. Vayte, of Pasadena, California,

to was indicted in July 1982 for

alure to register after he mounted campaign of active dissent, writ-

ag letters to President Jimmy Car-

ar and the Selective Service Sys-

At the time, more than 500,000

ligible men had failed to register. July 12 others besides Mr. Wayte.

Il vocal resisters, were selected for

This policy was challenged in a thin filed by Mr. Wayte, who are ned it violated First Amendment

narantees of free speech.

hers to violate the law."

aunity files.

Y. Cartier Officials Held

Romers to give fake out-of-state dresses to avoid the taxes.

resecution

and said in an interview published

The agreement was oral and

numental Protection Agency.

Indictment



Jacques Barzun

training and recognition on their

own ground.
"If this were understood, we would be rid of both the selfserving pieties of educational leaders and of foolish cliches about elitism. It is not elitist for a ballet school to weed out those with weak legs or a baseball training camp to send home those with weak arms," he said.

#### **Short Takes**

Robert Salmeron, who said the federal government hid his two teen-age children from him for almost two years while their mother was being protected as a witness in a racketeering trial, has won a \$100,000 settlement from the government. In San Francisco, Mr. Salmerou's lawyer said this was the largest set-tlement in a number of similar suits against the Federal Witness

Protection Program. The potato chip appears to have fought off challenges from "natural" food snacks like bran and granola bars. In 1983 the salted snack food industry, whose mainstay is the potato chip, rang up record sales of \$6.1 billion, up more than 15 percent from the previous year. "Let's

Monday in Legal Times, a trade publication. "You'd think he'd honor his word, wouldn't you?"

Mr. Meese, who in 1983 was

counselor to President Ronald

Reagan, refused through a spokes-

man to comment on Mrs. Burford's

remarks. She resigned on March 9,

1983, amid a furor about alleged

(At the White House, Larry

Speakes, the presidential spokes-man, said, "The president's feeling on it is that Mrs. Burford should be

compensated if it is appropriate,"

Mrs. Burford said she thinks

a difficult position because he is

seeking government reimburse-

ment for legal fees of his own -

\$720,000 incurred during a special counsel's investigation of alleged

financial improprieties.

Mrs. Burford said that because

the White House has not acted on

her request, she plans to file a law-

suit "very soon" to try to force the

administration to pay the legal fees

she incurred after her resignation.

higher yield.

foreign tax credits.

Citifunds can offer substantial tax advantages

to institutions and individuals. Advantages which

include deferred taxation and utilization of excess

The Best

**Financial News** 

in this Paper

The Associated Press reported.]

improprieties at the EPA.

face it," says Isabel Wolf, a U.S. government nutritionist, "not many people are going to relax by eating celery and carrot

Shorter Takes: Problems and incertainties remain, but New York City has bounced back from the fiscal crisis of the mid-1970s, according to the New York state comptroller, Edward V. Regan. The city, is running a budget surplus and is supported by an economy that is in its best shape in 25 years. . . . More selectivity by Supreme Court justices, and not Chief Justice Warren E. Burger's proposed national ap-peals court, would end the court's heavy case load, according to a study directed by two professors at New York University law school, both former clerks of the high court.

#### Washington Drinks: Peril for New Yorkers

The cocktail hour can be treacherous for New Yorkers un-familiar with Washington, The New York Times reports, Working on the mistaken assumption that a cocktail party is a social occasion, New Yorkers invariably arrive too late, stay too long, ear too little, drink too much and, with misplaced sophistica-tion, talk about all the wrong things: their therapists, the exotic currency market, the latest cult novel, off-Broadway play or allnight sushi bar. Robert Squier, a Democratic

Party political consultant, told The Times, "If you don't realize that Washington cocktail parties are work, that you're supposed to go in frowning, ready to cut a deal, trade information or get something done, you can quickly be labeled a frivolous person. Whereas in New York, if you go to a party and don't know the latest 'in' restaurant, you're totally out of it."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Anne M. Burford

documents to Congress.

### R.F. Botha Clashes With Tutu in Televised Debate

tha, clashed angrily in a televised debate with hishop Desmond M. na ions stayed out of the dispute. Tutu, who compared his government's apartheid policies with Na-

zism. Mr. Botha, confronting Bishop Tutu on Monday on U.S. televi- political means had been denied to to help end "this vicious system."

would come more quickly if other

Bishop Tutu, the first black Anglican bishop of Johannesburg and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize last year, said that since peaceful

WASHINGTON — The South ally be given a voice in all levels of majority had no alternative but to Town; Bishop Tutu was in Johan-African foreign minister, R.F. Bo- government but that progress seek international support.

"When are you going to listen to to-face by television monitors, the victims and stop listening to the "To compare us with the Nazi perpetrators of something as evil as an insult to the more than 100,000 Nazism and communism? the South Africans of Jewish origin bishop asked.

He asked the world community



Leendert Plaisier on his Dutch farm which he has proposed as a site for Soviet missiles.

DRONTEN, Netherlands - A Dutch farmer who wrote a political manifesto advocating nonviolence has offered the Soviet Union his land as a site for their SS-20 missiles if the Netherlands deploys U.S.-built NATO rockets.

Leendert Plaisier said he does not belong to any peace movement, but made the offer because he believes in balance. He said it would even be safer if no missiles were deployed at all."

Ex-Head of EPA Demands Legal Fees He added, "If these 48 rockets are deployed, and I'm sure that will happen, why not counterbalance them with the same number of Soviet missiles? A nuclear equilibrium will make our country a safer place Mr. Plaisier, 44, said he went to

the Soviet Embassy in The Hague recently to offer his 109-acre (44hectare) plot in Dronten, a central Dutch farming community, as a deployment site. Mr. Plaisier said Soviet officials

did not make any promises but "agreed they did not like the nuclear buildup either." He said he would not mind giv-

ing up the crops of beets, wheat and potatoes he now grows on the land. "Yes, it's my bread and butter now," he said. "But I'm not concerned about myself. It's future generations that count."

Mr. Plaisier said he told Prime Minister Rund Lubbers and the Dronten town council of his offer to the Russians by mail earlier this month. He said Mr. Lubbers sent him a "noncommittal response" Mrs. Burford was cited when she and that the council had not rerefused, under orders from Mr. Reagan, to turn over hundreds of

Mr. Plaisier wrote a 102-page personal and political manifesto,

Dutchman Offers Farm as SS-20 Site called "A Testament," last year af- and Pershing-2 missiles to counter

ter the death of his wife, Elly. It was printed privately. In it, he wrote that mankind's most important problems were the threat of war, poverty and famine. NATO plans to put the new me-

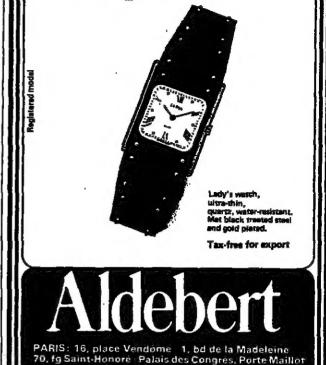
fium-range missiles on the Dutch Air Force base at Woensdrecht as part of its deployment of 572 cruise

the SS-20s the Soviet Union already has in place.

The Dutch government decided last June that it would take the 48 croise missiles if the Russians deployed any more SS-20s by next November, but would deploy none if the number of Soviet missiles had



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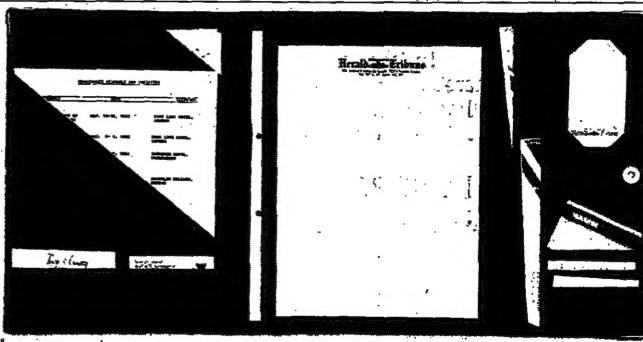
CANNES 19, La Croisette

talk and negotiate and put together merce in South Africa released a

structures which will allow them to document that it had presented to

participate in decision-making at the authorities calling for the aban-

That goal can best be achieved, said the document had been cor-



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#### Prepare the Summit Now

northern spring, they touch up the arrangements for their economic summit. Proposals uncurl from the word processors of the seven governments primarily involved. Even the smaller countries have some say - in the OECD — before the big seven withdraw into the spotlit intimacy of the summit.

Recent summits have produced little beyond pageantry and the drafting of communiques whose lead content endangers the brain. When the seven meet in Bonn in six weeks' time, they could change this record by mapping out selective action instead of contenting themselves with eternal verities.

Each country wants something different from the summit. This is the only point in holding it. Limiting their objectives this year, the seven governments could draw up a selective action program that history might cite as an example of how sovereign countries can help each other to help themselves. There is room for a deal that would benefit the whole non-Communist world.

America's contribution would be to ensure, through a change of course by President Reagan, that the budget deficit will be reduced, thus clearing the way for an orderly fall in interest rates and the dollar.

Japan and West Germany, whose price performance is as good as America's, would guarantee action to revive demand to replace the stimulus provided by the overvalued dollar; Bonn may already be thinking in this direction, but Tokyo seems reticent. Britain's contribution might be a pledge to follow up the present budget changes if recovery proves disappointing. In all three cases it has to be realized that if economic disfigurations — unemployment in Britain

As industrial countries move into the and West Germany and a huge trade surplus in Japan - are to be corrected, growth will temporarily need to be faster than the rate appropriate over the longer run.

For France and Italy the contribution should be very different. It would make no sense for either to stimulate demand, because that would put at risk the progress still insufficient, and particularly fragile in Italy - toward price stability. But both governments ought to come out of the corner and show more positive support for a new GATT round of free trade negotiations.

And all seven governments should commit themselves to early action - without waiting for the inevitably laborious GATT processes - to roll back the special barriers to trade that the United States and Europe have erected in recent years and that have long discolored the Japanese image.
The keystone to a triumphal arch in Bonn

will be American action on the budget. Without it, nothing will be built. But it will not be enough for Mr. Reagan simply to assert determination to get his proposals through Congress. No one believes that he can persuade Congress to adopt his present request. To convince his friends at the summit, he will have to soften his uncompromising stance on the pattern of spending cuts and, if necessary, on taxes. He cannot do this at the summit itself because the budget is primordially a domestic American affair. Unlike Henry IV, he cannot travel to Canossa, or Bonn, to surrender to the Church, So he should start compromising in Washington now. He does not have much time to make a convincing gesture, but if he does not, we doubt if the sap will rise this spring. INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

# Gorbachev to the Rescue: Big Job, Big Opportunity

By Seweryn Bialer This is the second of two articles.

W ASHINGTON—Despite the prodding of his more impatient allies, Mikhail Gorbachev's basic tactic during Konstantin Chernenko's brief tenure was to capitalize on his own youthful, energetic image while working to combine the support of former Andro-pov appointees and followers with that of Mr. Chernenko and many of his loyalists.

Mr. Gorbachev managed to stay in the public eye, as on his trip to Britain, while avoiding overexposure, which would have infuriated the old guard. So he decided not to go to the United States himself on the recent visit of Soviet parliamentarians, instead sending Vladimir Shcherbitsky, a Politburo member and the Ukrainian party boss.

Last year, when Mr. Chernenko dropped

out of most official activities, Mr. Gorbachev became in fact, if not in title, the second secretary of the Central Committee. He routinely began to chair meetings of the secretariat of the Central Committee, and he organized the work of the other secretaries.

Mr. Chemenko's patronage proved deci-sive. He established important precedents in the early stages of his illness by opening the meetings of the Politburo and then turning over the chair to Mr. Gorbachev — against the wishes of old guard figures such as Andrei Gromyko, Nikolai Tikhonov and the Moscow party boss, Viktor Grishin. There is evidence that in the last few months Mr. Gorbachev became, effectively, the official chairman of the Polithuro. There are also reasons to believe that he chaired meetings of the Will dicaglinbure.

SENDING US

canism is inflamed. U.S. influence in

There are crazy and/or uncontrol-

lable elements in all this — the terror-

ists, for one, and the viciously anti-

Israeli UN majority, for another. But

a strategic region is diminished.

the Middle East is inescapable.

their interest as well as America's.

The Israeli decision to abandon a

bankrupt mission has been made. But

the Israelis insist that to accelerate

withdrawal in the face of stepped up

terrorist attacks would be to reward

low ring when you remember that it was made by the Reagan administra-

tion just before it decided to cut its

losses and remove the marines to ships offshore. What was prudent for

the Americans a year ago would be no less prudent for the Israelis today.

But if that is the counsel that the

Reagan administration is giving Isra-

el now, there is little evidence that the

Thus do the recent events in Leba-

non demonstrate in a small way what

the whole fiasco of the Israeli inva-

sion and Israel's whole post-Camp

David performance in the Arab-Is-

tions over the years, there has been

the United States claims "strategic

relations," Israel is licensed to define

its own interests without consider-

singular U.S. permissiveness.

ation for American interests.

The argument has a familiar, hol-

and encourage terrorism.

Israelis are listening.

military council, the highest party-military body, which prepares decisions on security

matters for Politburo approval.

Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov would have been a crucial actor in the succession drama; little is known for certain about his view of Mr. Gorbachev. There were rumors in Moscow after Mr. Ustinov's death in December that he had thrown his support behind Mr. Gorbachev, both because he was an An-dropov loyalist and because he became friendly with Mr. Gorbachev in the few before his death from cancer, which Mr. Ustinov knew was coming.

There are signs that after Mr. Ustinov's

death it was not the party secretary in charge of military industry. Grigori Romanov, who became responsible in the Politburo for military affairs, but Mr. Gorbachev himself, as de

facto chairman of the military council.

Also working to Mr. Gorbachev's advantage were the changes that Yuri Andropov was able to make during his brief tenure. He brought in younger people who were natural Gorbachev allies, including the new premier of the Russian Republic, Vitaly Vorotnikov, promoted to the Politburo; the head of the KGB, Viktor Chebrikov, an alternate member of the Politburo; the Central Committee secretary for personnel, Igor Ligachev, and the economic secretary, Nikolai Ryzhkov.

When Mr. Chernenko died, the political momentum was strongly behind Mr. Gorbachev - which explains the surprising speed with which he was elected general secretary. In my opinion he will now consolidate his power quickly, reflecting the wishes of the

Soviet elite and of party activists.

By the tradition established in the Brezhnev period, he is entitled to the permanent chairmanship of the defense council and to the presidency of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, which would give him the hon-

orific of "president" as Soviet head of state.

These positions are of strategic importance
by themselves. Add Mr. Gorbachev's youth and tactical skill and the expectation that he will be in office for many years, and we can anticipate a virtual rush of other state and party officials to proclaim their loyalty to the new leader and the support of his plans.

But the opportunistic new loyalists who will flock to his standard will give Mr. Gorba-

chev only the appearance of dominance. To firmly establish ascendancy, he needs a solid political base built on personal loyalties. First of all, he has to deal with the old guard and put an end to the fragmentation of power at the top. This will mean easing out or neutralizing the most important representa-tives of the old guard — Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Tikhonov and Mr. Grishin. Dealing with the indestructible foreign minister will be Mr. Gorbachev's biggest challenge.

There were credible reports just before Mr.

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Chernenko's death that Mr. Gromyko had tried to engineer a "stop Gorbachev" scheme Mr. Gorbachev cannot tolerate for long the survival of Mr. Gromyko's kingdom within a kingdom — the monopoly of policy that he has established in the Foreign Ministry.

Perhaps the simplest way to ease Mr, Gro-myko out would be for Mr. Gorbachev to forgo for the time being his own election as president of the Supreme Soviet's presidium. and saddle Mr. Gromyko with this largely symbolic position. That would allow the new general secretary to put the Foreign Ministry in its traditional place, subordinate to the

central party apparatus and the secretariat,
The timing of Mr. Chernenko's death could
not have been more propitious for Mr. Gorbachev. It gives him multiple opportunities to
build the personal political base he needs.

One opportunity comes from the shrunken size of the Politburo; with Mr. Chernenko's death, it has fallen to 10 members. This gives Mr. Gorbachev an opportunity to add people loyal to him to this most important body. Second, he can now convene a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist

Party that has been delayed a number of present his initial policy ideas and can make the necessary personnel changes at the top.

Third, the leadership decided some time the necessary personnel changes at the top.

Third, the leadership decided some time ago to draft a new party program replacing the one adopted at the 1962 party congress under Nikita Khrushchev. Mr. Gorbachev inherits responsibility for the development of this plan and can introduce his own idea. this plan and can introduce his own ideas. Fourth and most important, a new party congress is due late this year or early next. His own congress gives Mr. Gorbachev the unparalleled chance to proclaim his long-range plans for domestic reforms to the party and the nation, and allows him to "clean out the

stables" by making major personnel changes

throughout state and party bureaucracies, Even as he consolidates power, Mr. Gorbachev will have to operate for a long while within the context of collective and oligarchic decision making established in the Brezhnev era. The extent of his freedom of action will depend on his ability to surround himself with leaders who will be responsive and loyal. I expect Mr. Gorbachev to model his approach on Mr. Andropov, the leader whose

promise of change was cut short by death. An activist attitude to the ills of Russia will require willpower, political and manipulative talent, consistency and a broad vision. The right leader at the right time can make. a major difference. Mr. Gorbachev's accession could represent the reassertion of Soviet:

power in the world, the determination to attack domestic malaise and to deal more successfully with foreign and military problems. The Soviet people may now discover, their country's capacity for dealing with the many grave problems it faces.

The writer is a professor of political science at Columbia University and a frequent visitor to the Soviet Union. This comment is excerpted from an article in The Washington Post.

### Belgium Keeps a Promise

The Beigians, NATO members, had promised to do their alliance duty by starting to deploy their share of new missiles this month, and they have now delivered on their promise. It was not easy politically for Prime Minister Wilfried Martens but, facing elections at the end of the year, he decided to take the step well in advance and to take it in style. So he did. His announcement came last Friday, and over the weekend the first batch of 16 cruise missiles were flown in. The 16, and the 32 due to come later, will not make the difference between security and no security for Belgium and Europe. But by deploying them Belgium gives West Germany crucial political company. That is what alliance solidarity is about.

The Soviets, not by design, gave the Belgians some useful help at the end. At the Chemenko funeral the Belgian foreign minister asked his Soviet counterpart a question that, one can safely guess, he knew how the Soviet would answer. Will you unlink talks on offensive weapons from talks on defensive weapons? the Belgian asked. Linking them is, of course, the essence of the Soviet negotiating strategy. The

Belgian government was then in a position to inform its closely divided electorate that, since Moscow had left so little room for negotiations on offensive arms, Belgium had no honorable or reasonable choice but to start deploying. Any other response would have given Moscow an unremunerated political and psychological boost just as the Geneva talks were starting. Sixteen cruise missiles: That is not very

many. The Soviet Union has deployed a larger number of SS-20s - 18 - just in the last two months. The total number of triple-warhead, first-strike SS-20s trained on Europe has now climbed to 414. For more than five years Moscow has been putting Western Europe under the gun, literally. NATO started answering the Soviet deployments only last year. The governments of West Germany, Britain, Italy and Belgium have come forward, all of them at considerable political cost, but all of them finally convinced that deployment was essen-tial in order to maintain the essential alliance qualities of combined strength and mutual obligation. Only the Dutch still lag.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

#### **Millions of Hot Potatoes**

number of poor and long-term unemployed, along with the continuing cutbacks in Medicaid programs that never covered most of the poor and near-poor anyway, has increased the number of uninsured patients. New pressure from the government and from employers to cut hospital costs has made hospitals and docinstead, "the uninsured poor themselves be-come the hot potatoes one hospital seeks to dump into the lap of another."

The pressures producing this shift are not necessarily bad. In the pursuit of the best possible care with the least possible restraints on patients or doctors, the United States has let its health bill consume a larger share of GNP than have other countries with far more comprehensive health systems. The problem is that policymakers and the public have not faced up to the inevitable consequences of squeezing a system that, at its most expansive,

never adequately served millions of people.

And so, while media-conscious doctors race

If stories like these keep getting reported, Mr. Reinhardt notes, the United States runs the risk of losing its membership in the "club

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Earlier this month, while American physicians were performing three successive heart is not simply costs that are passed along.

transplants — one of them using an unantho-rized man-made pump — on a Tucson man who subsequently died, The Wall Street Journal ran a report on the increasing number of hospitals that are "dumping" seriously ill patients unable to pay their bills. Can this be a sensible — and moral — way for America to distribute its health resources?

Writing in the Princeton Alumni Weekly. Professor Uwe Reinhardt observes that patient dumping is a perhaps predictable progression from the traditional American way of dealing (or not dealing) with people whose budgets do not meet their medical needs. Under the old system, the costs of caring for the uninsured were shifted from pocket to pocket - first to hospitals, then to insured patients' bills, then to insurance companies and finally to employers, who pay for most insurance.

Now two things have changed. A rise in the tors less willing to run the risk of being stuck with uncollectable bills. So, Mr. Reinhardt

to produce still more exotic treatments, a desperately ill baby sometimes dies after waiting for hours in the emergency room of a regional medical center because a pediatrician will not admit an indigent patient. A woman in labor is moved to a county hospital when doctors finally decide she needs a Caesarian section and the hospital she is in will not accept her husband's promise of installment payments.

#### FROM OUR MARCH 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: America Weighs Conservation NEW YORK — On conserving America's resources, the Washington Herald says: "Our use of our forest lands, of our coal deposits, of our natural gas and oil reservoirs is almost criminal in its wastefulness. With all our ingenuity for harnessing nature we allow the water power of the land to fall unused. Only recently have attempts been made to harness Niagara. A national introspection and the taking of an accounting with ourselves might prove benefi-cial to the nation." The Indianapolis News adds: "Out of the rascality of past years has grown the belief that something ought to be done to protect our land, forests, water power sites and mineral deposits. The problem is correctly stated by President Taft when he says that it is how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still to develop."

1935: Soviets Arrest Czarist Figures MOSCOW - More than a thousand persons, including former princes, nobles, statesmen and generals under the Czarist regime, have been arrested in Leningrad during the last few days and have been deported to eastern regions of the Soviet Union. According to an official communique issued [on March 19] by the Commissariat for Internal Affairs, they will be handed over for trial, charged with being concerned in anti-Soviet activities in favor of foreign states. The list of those arrested includes 41 former princes, 33 former counts, 76 former barons, 35 former factory owners, 68 landlords and tradesmen in big business. 142 statesmen under the Czarist regime, 547 ex-generals and other high com-manding officers and 113 former police and secret service officials.

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WASHINGTON - Shiite terror-ists kill Israeli occupiers of southern Lebanon. Israei strikes back with operation "Iron Fist." The United States vetoes a United Nations resolution exclusively condemning Israel. The Shiites vow vengeance against America, whose diplomats backets done backets and a strikes and a strikes and a strikes back. hunker down behind barricades or skewed in exactly the opposite way:

> mission to Israeli policies. The all-too-common consequence has been to compromise whatever useful role America can play in the Arab world in the interests of bringing stability and security to a vital region. That has been the story of the Lebanese experience from the start.

In 1981, U.S. special envoys had removed the direct threat to Israel from the forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization in southern Lebanon by negotiating a cease-fire across the Lebanese-Israeli northern frontier. For 11 months the cease-fire By Philip Geyelin

Israel in Lebanon: America's Interests Were Beside the Point

was a success on its own terms. No shells from Lebanon were falling on towns in Galilee when the Israelis seized on the pretext of an assassination attempt on their ambassador in London (by an extremist group that had broken off in opposition to the retreat to safe havens. Anti-Ameri- an almost reflexive American sub-PLO) to break the cease-fire

By its tacit approval of the invasion, the United States became an accomplice. Worse, the Reagan administration indulged the Israeli myth that the Lebanese humptydumpty of 1982 could be put back together just the way it was when the French decolonized Lebanon in 1943 and arranged for a predominately Christian government friendly to Is-rael and to the West. It was as if nobody had noticed a fundamental demographic shift in favor of the Lebanese Moslem elements in general and the Shiites in particular.

The folly was compounded when Secretary of State George Shultz helped forge the Israeli withdrawal, tied to simultaneous withdrawal of Syrian forces. The Israelis extracted a passage that gave it the look of a normalization of relations, if not a eace treaty. This was no part of draws — swiftly or slowly Syria's understanding. Neither were the concessions granting Israel a degree of influence over southern Lebanon; this mocked the full sovereignty for Lebanon that was supposed to be the larger purpose of U.S. policy. So the Syrians had no trouble getting the Lebanese to abrogate the agreement. Meantime, having run most PLO fighting forces out of Lebanon, Israel created a whole new enemy in the Shiites, seething under Israeli occur-

pation in southern Lebanon. Prime Minister Shimon Peres told other's interests into account last fall, while he was in Washington,

True, any way that Israel wi leave behind a bad scene, But it longer Israel tries to pacify south. greater the odds of an even wo scene and even more damage to bo

of his concern that Israeli occupat

of Shia territory was playing into i hands of radical elements in a w

that could only incite extremism a terrorism. So Israel has long know

the need to withdraw. The fourte

Israeli soldiers killed by terrorists

March 10 were a harsh reminder.

American and Israeli interests. An administration with a proj sense of U.S. superpower responsitivities in the Middle East would making that argument forcefully its Israeli partner. It would, that is this were a partnership in which be parties had the habit of taking es

Washington Post Writers Group:

And Israel's Interest Has Been Clumsily Disserved

BOSTON — When a country is misled by its government on fundamental issues of war and peace, it may take years to learn the price of folly. The decisions that took America step by step into Vietnam had their reckoning 10, 20, 30 years later.

Israel has no such luxury in Leba-non. Less than three years have passed since Ariel Sharon sent Israeli the Israeli policy to lash back and to drag out its withdrawal from Lebanon is controllable. And that policy's effect on the ability of the United States to maintain an effective pres-ence and protect its wider interest in The question comes down, then, to whether the Israelis would not be wiser to cut their losses and run - in

The Vietnam analogy, in its inexactness, indicates the extent of the danger. However severe the trauma in Vietnam, the United States was 10,000 miles away when the war ended. Israel, after withdrawing from Lebanon, will still have to live with the Lebanese as neighbors: neighbors transformed in large numbers from

Now the Israeli occupation forces and the Shiites are locked in a murderous cycle of violence, with guerilraeli peace process demonstrate in a la killings followed by the smashing large way: There is a "special" U.S.Israeli relationship deeply rooted in a
moral U.S. commitment to the security of the Jewish state, but there is no U.S.-Israeli partnership in any true must fear that, after withdrawal is sense of the word. With rare excepface a far more serious threat from Shiite guns and rockets than they Alone among nations with which ever did from the PLO.

upon itself is hard to understand. There are many Israelis knowledge-able about and sensitive to Shiite

By Anthony Lewis

forces across the border in a grand strategic stroke. Today every Israeli faces the grim consequences of that act, menacing the present and shad-owing the future. The war in Lebanon can already be seen as one of the worst disasters in Israel's brief modern history - a self-inflicted disaster.

passivity to violent hostility.

The greatest single consequence of the Israeli invasion and occupation has been the arousal of the Shiites. the dominant population group in the south. In all the years after 1948 the Shiites had no particular quarrel with Israel. By 1982 they had become resentful of the Palestinian guerrillas stationed in southern Lebanon, and many Shiite villages welcomed the Israeli invaders with flowers.

That Israel brought such a danger

Moslem traditions. But the occupation army displayed much insensitivity, even disrupting Shiite religious institutions. And instead of making security arrangements with the Shiites, government relied on the largel ristian South I manese Army, nich is now disintegrating. How could have to be attributed.

ed to hubris -- the overreaching pride that affected the whole operation. The invasion's stated purpose was to remove PLO guerrillas from south-ern Lebanon. But General Sharon, a man of great personal ambition, had a broader agenda. He engaged the Syrian army, intending to end Syrian influence in Lebanon. He planned to install in Beirut a Christian Phalangist regime closely tied to Israel.

been made? They mave to be attribut-

Those strategic aims were built on fantasy. And their pursuit proved disastrous. Ze'ev Schiff, the respected military correspondent of the Tel Aviv newspaper Ha'aretz, summed up the results of the war as follows: "Israel and the Lebanese Christians have been weakened. Syria has been strengthened, and Lebanon has be-come more Arab than it ever was."

The Reagan administration, through then Secretary of State Alexander Haig, winked at the Sharon invasion plans instead of seeing them as the folly they were and saying a firm no. American supporters of Israel, too many of them, defended the invasion heedless of the consequences - as if it could help Israel to give knee-jerk support to the disastrous policies of one of its governments.

Some American supporters are still trying to prove that the invasion was wise. Charles Krauthammer, a senior editor of The New Republic, writing in January, said "Israel won the main event" in the war, the battle with the PLO. "As Israeli tanks head home," he concluded, "leaving Lebanon to the Lebanese and the Bekaa to Syria, they leave in victory."

Israelis are too sensible to believe fantasies. Their system has respond-ed to reality in Lebanon far sooner than America's did in Vietnam. An editorial writer in Ha'aretz whose son is serving in Lebanon wrote recently of his relief on learning that his son had not been hurt in

ed: "You start hearing the babt" .---Some of the responsibility for the disaster rests in the United States. against terrorism, and you wond? against terrorism, and you wonds
What are they talking about? T
Shiites are fighting for their land to
only way they know how and accor ing to the norms prevailing there. To one who should not be there, the a: . . who should not have been there fro the start, is my son." The New York Times.



#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About the Palestinians

Regarding "A Palestinian Answer to a Fundamental Question" (March 9): In condemning Israel, Mohammad Tarbush overlooks two points.

Whatever the causes and future of the Arab refugee problem, is there any reason why those refugees should be kept in abject poverty among people claiming to be their brothers? Why can they not be given decent living standards pending a future settlement? The answer is simple: It is because their Arab hosts wish to keep the refugee problem as a hot political

issue for their own ends. Second, the assertion that Israel has "rebaptized" Palestinian culture

is nonsense. The Israelis, it seems, can do no right. If they eat gefilte fish, they are importing alien culture. If they eat falafel, Mr. Tarbush claims, they are stealing local culture. of this tragic conflict as not of Israelis are part of the Middle East if only the Arabs would allow them. BARRY SHENKER

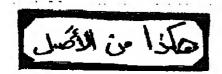
London.

Mohammad Tarbush might have improved his column on the unfortunate Palestinian refugees by taking note of the roughly similar number of Jewish refugees who fled the Arab countries between 1948 and the early 1950s — without any compensation offered for their confiscated properties or any special UN agency estab-

lished specifically to aid them. would this perhaps expose his an ment that compensation is owed the Arab, and only the Arab, refug impracticable but also one-sided? GIL ANAY

Oxford, England

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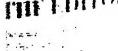
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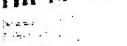
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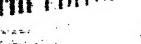
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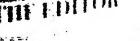
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Perhaps I should make clear that the BOMBAY I am It is a particularly fine gin with a deli-1.114 -to bonquet that is imparted by the g. W. . . . . . gazeti i ya

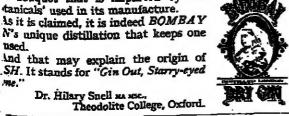
N's unique distillation that keeps one used. and that may explain the origin of SH. It stands for "Gin Out, Starry-eyed

th a drink! or 'Gosh! That's smooth!

erring to is, of course, the GIN.

tanicals' used in its manufacture.

Dr. Hilary Snell za asc., Theodolite College, Oxford.



### French have dwindled by 30 percent and the popula-tion of foreigners has increased by 62 percent.

In a way, the changing city knows itself less well.

The National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies hired students from the School of Oriental Languages to help conduct the census in areas where

#### REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

the Asian population is large. In one neighborhood, ibly for petitions or protest campaigns. Real life in the students came back with the figure of 9,000. The ans, the waiting for a bus kind of existence, moves police, connoisseurs of the real city, laughed. The right number, they said, was 25,000.

> The headline writers call the place Paris-on-the-Mekong and Chinatown-sur-Seine now, but the truth looks plainer: a bunch of apartment buildings and some signs in Chinese at a frayed edge of the city, postmark Paris 13.

> Picturesque it ian't. Ten years of immigration have left thousands of refugees from Indochina living in the neighborhood's concrete mediocrity. Visually at least, the 13th arrondissement, short on romance or squalor, has less to do with Saigon than Mott Street in New York City has to do with Shanghai.

> It is a part of Paris that has changed radically in a decade without too many Parisians taking notice.

But these days the neighborhood has a mystery, a quadruple slaying.

Two weeks ago, someone killed Try Meng Hnot, a Cambodian of Chinese origin, and three family members and friends in his 24th-floor apartment in a building called the Tokyo Tower. The police said that the killer or killers daubed a wall with the inscription,

in French, "The survivors of Khmer genocide." Mr. Try, according to a writer on the Khmer Rouge, was once an official of a Cambodian "re-education

If the account is correct, Mr. Try, in time, fell into disfavor and eventually escaped to Thailand. With unexplained help from friends in France, where he had studied, Mr. Try reached Paris.

Then, the account goes, through the assistance of a Socialist member of the National Assembly — and despite a reportedly unfavorable recommendation from the French counterespionage service — Mr. Try became a French citizen and moved into the Tokyo lower. The killing followed.

The police say that the political lead could be a false one and that the real explanation for the killings could be drug trafficking, a ring dealing in phony bills, or payoffs in the clandestine sweatshops behind the dull

"The cops don't have a clue," said Pierre, a barber who lives in the 13th. "Who's dead, anyway? They don't know. There are never any deaths declared in the

local records office. They live forever in the 13th. Maybe they eat yogurt, like those Russians who are 135. The truth is that somebody dies, and somebody's

there the next day with their papers. It's Chinatown."

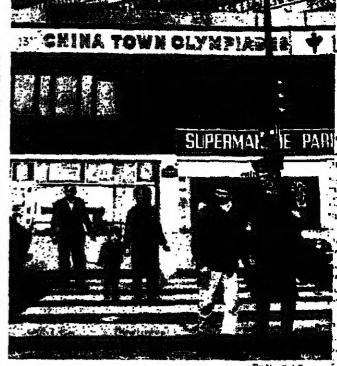
The investigation is proceeding normally, a police inspector said. As for the way of death of the Asian population, the prosecuting attorney's office began an inquiry last year; the results are still to come.

The changes that Mr. Mitterrand has in mind for the Louvre are on display in a scale model in a room in the Orangerie in the Tuileries Gardens. The mock-up's scale is such that the pyramid that I.M. Pei designed to house the entrance to the Louvre in the Cour Napoléon looks like a small diamond, or a zircon.

The forces against change, who say the Louvre needs to be renovated but not studded with a stone that looks like it comes from a Metro-station junk

shop, got their troops together last week, with one group calling itself SOS Paris.

Michel Guy, a former secretary of state for culture, seems to be holding the marshal's baton and the tactics look like those of a harassment campaign, Although they don't says so directly, the groups seem to think that if the left loses next year, in legislative elections, then the Louvre project, which was started by presidential order, can be stopped, even though Mr. itterrand's term runs till 1988



A street crossing in the 13th arrondissement in Paris.

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AVENUE LOUISE INTERIM

#### **Mexico Police** Served Drug Traffickers, **Records Say**

By John Vinocur New York Times Service

PARIS - II President François Mitterrand wants

o put a glass pyramid in the middle of the Louvre's

ourtyard - François's zircon, the opposition calls it

\_Committees of the Indignant form to fulminate and

o cry abomination. No one has the right to change

aris, the protesters say, and argue that the city is the

But Paris changes anyway, too basically, too intan-

a its own, without manifestoes or injunctions to stop

The city's census is out, and it seems to show Paris

The city's census is out, and it seems to show Paris hanging the way many cities in the United States did 0 and 30 years ago: fewer couples, fewer families, nore rich people, more old people, more people, specially women, living alone. The Paris region's opulation is 8.7 million, but the size of the city uself 3 declining. The city population is 2,176,652, according to the latest figures, a drop of 700,000 over 20

In the same two decades the number of workers ving in Paris declined by half, so that now there are

nore executives here than people making a living with

heir hands. The French are disappearing too. The

strimony of all mankind.

By Juan M. Vasquez

Los Angeles Times Service MEXICO CTTY — Members of he judicial police force in the state if Jalisco functioned as a private rmy for narcotics traffickers in Juadalajara, performing personal rrands and acting as bodyguards a return for money and cocaine, ecording to court documents.

The signed declarations of seven uspects in the kidnapping and ubsequent murder of a U.S. narotics agent, Enrique Camarena alazar, were made public Monlay. They stated that Guadalajaa's most notorious drug dealers rere, in effect, the real bosses of he state police.

One suspect, Gerardo Ramón forres Lepe, 23, told federal invesgators that he was one of five men the abducted Mr. Camarena on eb. 7, just outside the U.S. Connlate in Guadalajara.

Mr. Torres Lepe is one of six nembers of the state judicial police ho have been arrested in connecon with Mr. Camarena's death. he other suspect is a former mem-

er of the state police. All seven made what investiga-ors described as incriminating Carraignment Sunday before a ederal magistrate, Gonzalo Balles-

Tos Tena. They said they had "sen tortured. Six other men were arrested orig-. ally, but one died of acute hemorlaging of the pancreas, another is been turned over to the state slice in connection with another ime, and four were released for

ck of evidence. ... Judge Ballesteros said that the ven men being held were charged ith the "global crime" - that is, , th the kidnapping and murder of r. Camarena and a Mexican pit, Alfredo Zavala Avelar, who metimes worked with Mr. Caarena. Under Mexican law, the dge must decide by Tuesday ght whether to hold the men for all or release them.

... Only Mr. Torres Lepe admitted participation in the actual abection of Mr. Camarena.

The state judicial police apared to be virtually at the beck

The statements of the suspects tions and possibly jeopardize the Il of frequent parties, sometimes talks. sting two days, in which they and

tics figures. inder who died while under in- tion by the Senate."

and from India.

ith this sentiment.

intensely into that era.

ADVERTISEMENT-

"POSH" VERSUS "GOSH"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

Coined by the Victorians from the initials of the phrase

he fact that these were the cooler and more comfortable-

ence more select-sides of the ship on which to travel

However I have long felt there was something amiss

It seemed to me that no true Victorian gentleman or

dy would ever feel entirely at home aboard a ship that ... ly served port as a refreshment. Especially when that

ip was bound for the land of quinine and tonic water.

So backing my hunch, I have spent many years research-

I am now pleased to be able to publish the results of

y enquiries.
It is apparent that shortly after the discovery of Bombay,

NSH was superseded by GOSH, as in 'Gosh, I could do

Sir,-The origin of the acronym POSH is widely known.

Port Out, Starboard Home' it got its present meaning from



ON TRIAL — The British playwright, Harold Pinter, left, and the American playwright, Arthur Miller, third from left, attending the military trial of members of the Turkish Peace Association in Istanbul. The pacifists are accused of aiming to overthrow the constitutional order and bring a Communist dictatorship to Turkey. The playwrights are on a fact-finding visit. Between them is the U.S. political consul, James W. Swigert.

#### U.S. Senators Join Geneva Arms Talks The Aim: Bipartisan Support for Any Accord with Soviet

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service
GENEVA — The team of U.S. negotiators had just put aside pa-pers, pencils and briefing books after conducting their final brain-storming session on the eve of the first detailed nuclear arms talks between the superpowers in 15

the U.S. delegation to the Geneva arms control talks, turned to the U.S. senators who had been watching in silence as the Americans rehearsed their strategy before the initial meeting with the Russians.

"Don't forget," he admonished them in a friendly way, "I need to have your views, to hear you guys speak out from time to time. Don't be alraid to give your own opin-

Mr. Kampelman's remarks acknowledged the importance of perwith the Russians on space, stratethe Senate Arms Control Observers potential risks.

Group.
Unlike in any previous negotiations with the Soviet Union, the Senate will be intimately involved in the current bargaining process from the start.

Bringing the Senate into the process could ensure bipartisan support for an eventual agreement, observers sav. or it could include the process could ensure bipartisan support for an eventual agreement, observers sav. or it could include the process could ensure bipartisan support for an eventual agreement, observers sav. or it could include the process could ensure bipartisan support for an eventual agreement, observers sav.

"Our long-term objective," the her policemen acted as body- senators said in a joint statement in ards and bouncers for the nar- Geneva, "is to avoid a recurrence of the problems of the 1970s, when In some cases, they were paid up three successive arms control trea-\$400 for a night's work. Several ties, signed by three presidents, them said that the police com- were never approved for ratifica-

stigation, Gabriel González The 10-member group was esmzález, was paid 1.5 million pe-i (about \$6,250) by Mr. Caro intero and others each month. the body informed of progress in

the negotiations and to offer advice to the Reagan administration.

Co-chairmen are two Republicans, Richard G. Lugar of Indiana and Ted Stevens of Alaska, and two Democrats, Sam Nunn of Georgia and Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island. Other members inmine John W. Warner of Virginia Max M. Kampelman, head of and Don Nickles of Oklahoma, all Republicans, and Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and 20 rockets. Albert A. Gore Jr. of Tennessee, all

Democrats. All except Mr. Moynihan and Mr. Wallop have visited the talks and already have returned to the United States

The Soviet Union, annoyed by the string of unratified treaties, has ken with the Soviet Union. apparently welcomed a more prominent role by Congress.

For the Reagan administration, the benefits of linking five Republihaps the most extraordinary partic-ipants in the embryonic dialogue can and five Democratic senators formed of private contacts, which so closely with the destiny of the gic and intermediate nuclear arms: negotiations appear to outweigh

Politically, the administration expects to be spared much of the agony incurred by its predecessors if an arms agreement comes up for perhaps join in negotiating sessions ratification. Senators from both as official U.S. observers. They pected peers.

Moreover, the administration the talks.

Moreover, the administration the talks.

One fear among U.S. delegates is that sensitive position papers or accounts of the negotiations might space-based anti-missile program known as the Strategic Defense Ini-

#### He Was Ignorant In Securities Fraud

The Associated Press ans, a former Wall Street Journal know that it was wrong to use ad-vance knowledge of stories to make

The Journal, however, said that testimony by two of its editors "makes it clear" that Mr. Winans was aware of the policy, despite his comments Monday during his first day on the stand. Mr. Winans, 36. faces a 59-count U.S. indictment

fraud and mail and wire fraud. Mr. Brant, who pleaded guilty to siles were canceled. fraud and conspiracy last summer, has said that Mr. Winans ap-

proached him with the plan. ers of the Journal's "Heard on the the next five years because of the Street" column between 1982 and strong recognition that the pros-March 1984, when the Securities pect of the Strategic Defense Initiaand Exchange Commission tive brought Moscow back to the launched an investigation into his negotiating table.

Mr. Winans and his co-defendants, tion would have to consider dishis roommate, David Carpenter, pensing with a space-based defense and a former stockbroker, Kenneth program if that would entice the P. Felis, tried to make a profit by Soviet Union to accept radical retrading in stocks that were to be the ductions in offensive nuclear weapsubject of forthcoming stories. ons.

The senators, too, want to avoid floor fights over arms control policy and to present a more united American front than was the case during earlier negotiations on strategic and intermediate nuclear

The Soviet Union broke off clude Malcolm Wallop of Wyo- those talks in December 1983, when NATO began deploying U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe to counter the Soviet buildup of triple-warhead SS-Despite the display of U.S. har-

mony, there are apprehensions about potential problems arising from the unprecedented involvement of Congress in what are viewed as the most complex and delicate negotiations ever underta-The senators plan to keep one or

two members in Geneva to follow the talks as closely as possible. In: provide a chance to drop overtures beyond the formal realm of the bargaining table.

In Geneva, the senators will attend staff meetings, receive briefings from Mr. Kampelman and parties presumably would be more have office space and a budget of cautious about challenging an \$500,000. In Washington, the senaagreement shaped along the way by tors will have access to all cable traffic to help them stay abreast of

> be leaked because of the extensive sharing of information with the Senate. The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to a strict confidentiality rule forbidding any public disclosure of the substance of the talks.

> The senators have praised the U.S. negotiating team and gone out of their way to insist they will not do anything to disrupt the work of the negotiators.
> While they insist that they will

NEW YORK - R. Foster Win- not interfere with the negotiators. several senators said they would reporter charged with securities not besitate to go the president fraud, has testified that he did not with "new ideas" if a deadlock develops in Geneva.

If anything, the Senate's close involvement in the current talks has sided the administration in winning over supporters for the MX missile, Both Mr. Nunn and Mr. Gore said they now planned tovote for a limited number of MX

Mr. Stevens, a staunch supporter charging conspiracy, securities of the MX, said he is much more optimistic about the expected vote He also accused the govern- on whether to build 21 of the 10ment's main witness, Peter N. warhead missiles because his col-Brant, a stockbroker who worked leagues were more sensitive to the at Kidder, Peabody & Co., of initi-notion about "sending the wrong ating the scheme in October 1983. signal" to the Russians if the mis-

Similarly, several senators said that Congress was becoming more favorably inclined toward the \$26-Mr. Winans was one of two writ-billion space research program over

But at some point in the talks, According to the government, the senators said, the administra-

#### U.S. and Soviet Hold 3d Session in Geneva

GENEVA - U.S. and Soviet arms control negotiators met Tuesday for more than two and a half hours, their longest meeting on substantive issues since the talks resumed a week ago.

A U.S. spokesman described Tuesday's meeting as a full-scale session involving 21 negotiators from each side.

The spokesman said he could not comment on the meeting's agenda because of a confidentiality rule agreed to by both sides.

Max M. Kampelman, the chief U.S. negotiator, waved as he left the Soviet mission with his fellow U.S. negotiators, John G. Tower for long-range missiles and May-nard W. Gitman for mediumrange weapons.

The Soviet team is headed by chief negotiator for long-range weapons. It includes Yuli A. Kvit sinsky for space weapons and Alexei A. Obukhov for mediumrange missiles.

The negotiators decided to hold the next session at 11 A.M. Thursday at the offices of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the U.S. spokesman said. The two superpowers held their second session last Thursday, and laid down opening positions. The first sesOn Budget Cuts JERUSALEM - The International Monetary Fund has urged the Israeli government to double its

**IMF** Prods Israel

budget cuts, allow unemployment

to rise and make it illegal to print

too much money.

In a preliminary annual report given Monday to the Bank of Isra-

el, the IMF spoke of some encour-

aging trends in the past year, such

as a decline in consumption, an

improved trade balance and higher

exports. But it said that major

The study, issued by an IMF group that did a two-week study,

expressed deep concern at Israel's inflation rate, which now is around

400 percent a year, and at recent

large outflows of short-term capi-

tal. It also called for a budget cut of

\$1 billion in addition to the govern-

sion, on March 12, was reportedly evoted to scheduling matters. The U.S. spokesman declined comment on assertions by Tass, the Soviet news agency, that the United States "is deliberately heading for blocking" the Geneva talks so it can pursue plans for a space-based missile defense system.

Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, accused the Rea-gan administration of pursuing the MX missile as a "trump card" aimed at pressuring the Soviet

"Congressmen are being subjected to an intensive manipulation," Pravda said. "They are being told that the allocation of funds will ostensibly give the U.S. delegation in Geneva a trump card for pres-

Among the riches of Beverly Hills, Viktor P. Karpov, who also is the a little gem of a hotel.

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Los Angeles Times Service

EW YORK — Hard-charging Charles L Peddle, who had the go-get-'em to launch five businesses and the vision to inspire hundreds of employees, loves the grand

He once whisked senior staff and dealers of his Victor Technologies Inc. by chartered jet from a trade show in West Germany to Paris. Addressing them at a café near the Arc de Triomphe, he declared with Napoleonic flourish that he would marshal the "troops" of his strug-gling computer company to defeat the massed armies of the industry leader, International

Business Machines Corp.
But the flamboyant Mr. Peddle has less patience for the mundane details of management, say some former employees. He once told a young budget analyst that any financial plan-ning that could not be done on a calculatorwatch was worthless. And on another occasion, to make a point, he ordered Victor's main computer unplugged, losing vital company records in the process.

Such gestures, some would say, are classic symptoms of "entrepreneur's disease," character traits that make Mr. Peddle well-suited to launching companies but less equipped to run them as they grow into large organizations. Those traits were a key reason that Victor, which was once fast growing, last year tumbled into bankruptcy-court reorganization, some former Victor officials contend

F Mr. Peddle has the ailment, he is not alone. The problem is widespread and widely recognized. George Comstock, founder of Diablo Systems Inc., a Fremont, California, manufacturer of computer printers defines an entrepreneur as "a guy who takes a

company to 50 people, then screws it up."

Treatment of the problem has become a matter of growing concern, and not only because it frustrates the money-making ambitions of busi-nessmen. The routine failure of early-stage en-trepreneurial companies means a squandering trepreneurial companies means a squannering of U.S. capital and business talent as well as the

regular loss of jobs.

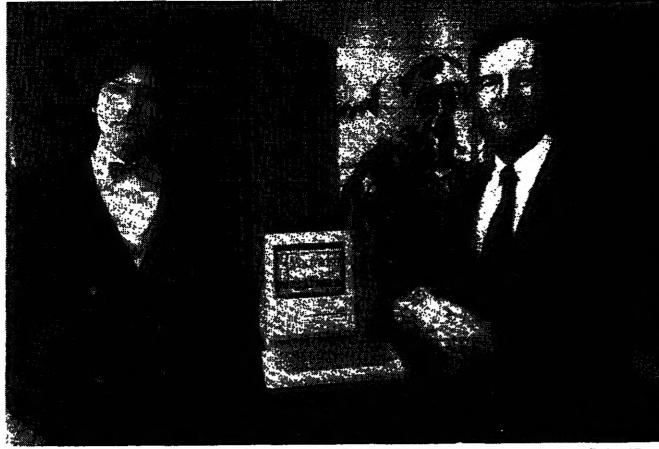
Now, as ever more Americans are bitten by the urge to start their own companies, academicians, management consultants and the company-builders themselves are all seeking treatknow how entrepreneurs can develop management skills and guide their fledgling companies through the difficult transition to maturity.

"Next to sex and money, I'd say it's what bolts details, including the myriad personnel entrepreneurs talk about most," said Joseph R problems that arise. Mancuso, whose Institute for Entrepreneurial Management holds seminars on how executives can cultivate their companies from small size to

large.

The conflict is fundamental, the experts

ant to handle all facets of their companies' lems. They get bored.



Steven P. Jobs, left, co-founder and chairman of Apple Computer Inc., and John Sculley, the company's president, with the new Macintosh personal computer. Mr. Sculley got a \$2.5-million bonus to impose discipline on the company.

work. In a single day, the head of a small manufacturing company might be required to modify a product's design, order a shipment of parts, arrange a bank loan and rewrite the com-

As the company adds staff, however, the entrepreneur is forced to act more and more as an administrator. a "professional control by psychologists is that entrepreneurs are often poor managers because they are too involved with turning their very personal dream into realize who manages a group of managers who must ments for entrepreneur's disease. They want to jointly reach decisions and act. This professional manager, according to the experts' consensus, must have the patience to wait out such decisions, to attend to the organization's nuts-and-

Those activities go against the grain of entre-preneurs, say those who have studied the problem. The very self-reliance that makes them good entrepreneurs makes it difficult for them to delegate; their decisiveness makes it difficult agree.

To succeed, they say, entrepreneurs must be because they are visionaries, they often do not been because they are visionaries, they often do not bave the patience to handle the personnel problems. They set bored, for them to wait out committee decisions. And

"It's almost like playing the violin and box-ing," said Mr. Mancuso. "If your hands can do one, they can't do the other.

The explanation offered by psychologists is

entrepreneurs who prove themselves skilled managers, or who are flexible enough to turn over key administrative tasks to such a person. For example, the co-founders of Intel Corp.

Gordon E. Moore, Andrew S. Grove and

Robert N. Noyce — remain at the helm of the Santa Clara, California, computer-chip manufacturer that they built up to a company with \$1.7 billion in revenues and made a model of good management. And, in a much-publicized success story, Steven P. Jobs, 29, one of the whiz-kid founders of Apple Computer Inc. in Cupertino, California, recruited a Pensico executive, John Sculley, 45, with a \$2.5-million bonus to impose system and discipline on the growing company.

But such cases are exceptions. Some entrepreneurs ignore the need for managers entirely. From 1905 to 1920, Henry Ford built what was the world's most profitable manufacturing company. Ford believed that companies do not need managers at all, but only the entrepreneur and his "helpers," or "courtiers," noted Peter F. Drucker, a management professor, in his work, "Management." Ford dismissed or sidelined

any stirrings of individual initiative. As a result, between 1920 and 1927, Ford's business empire fell apart, fading to a poor third in the market and losing money almost every

any helper who dared to act as a manager and kept a corporate "secret police chief" to root out

treme, however. The company-builders more commonly slip up because of overconfidence or their preoccupation with long-term goals, say the management experts. Immersed in their dream of dazzling the world, entrepreneurs often try to do too much, spreading their compa-nies' efforts across too many products.

ogy Corp., of Louisville, Colorado, a former into financial trouble, the board former high-flier that has been in bankruptcy court Sanders to give up his 24-year presidency. reorganization since last November.

The company was founded by Jesse I. mentally faster than I did. They wanted to a Aweida, a Palestinian-born engineer who left in the government business, while I saw IBM with 11 other engineers in 1972. Storage Technology grew to peak sales of more than \$1 billion in 1982 as a maker of data-storage de-

BUT at Mr. Aweida's urging, Storage Technology began trying to develop products in several kinds of technology. including large-scale computers, and the data-storage devices called optical disks and disk drives. That spread its capital and administrative resources too thin, say industry observers. hurting its core business.

They were doing great, and then it was like something happened to Jesse," said an executive familiar with the company. "It was like he got carried away by the entrepreneurial impulse." Successful entrepreneurs frequently lose their way directing companies through a layer of managers. But what they often do best is guid-

ing and motivating the small groups that join them in founding their company.

Former employees say such was the case with Seymour I. Rubinstein, who founded the software company MicroPro International Ltd., of San Rafael, California, publisher of the top selling word-processing program WordStar. Mr. Rubinstein, the founder of six companies, "is a street-smart guy in a world of 16-year-old wonders," said an industry consultant, Es-

ployees, was an ability to lead a crusade. "Seymour was the bearer of light, and we'd follow him anywhere," said Will Luden, a former MicroPro marketing director. Mr. Rubinstein's chief talent, say former em-

But growth brought Mr. Rubinstein's man-

ement shortcomings to light. Everything that made him a great entrepreneur made him a failure as a manager," said Mr.

The company continued to hire "inspired amateurs" as it grew, he said, rather than the business specialists that it needed. Budgeting was inadequate, so that when the company

began losing money in 1982, officials were not sure whether it was from overstaffing or because other costs were too high, Mr. Luden said. Mr. Rubinstein relinquished his role in MicroPro's day-to-day operations last year and

became chairman emeritus. Students of business say entrepreneurs often err by spending too much time on the activities at which they are strongest. Royden C. Sanders, for instance, says he would have run his three businesses differently if he had recognized that his chief skill and interest lay in the product development side of business.

At his first company, Sanders Associates Inc., "If I could fin he led the company to branch out from its again," he said.

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Mr. Sanders said his co-founders "just a mentally faster than I did. They wanted to:

markets to conquer." At his second company, Santec Corp., Amherst, New Hampshire, Mr. Sanders st three years developing a computer printer was one of the first of its type. But the compa he acknowledges, did not have enough capits marketing strength. In 1980, he led the comp through a bankruptcy-court reorganization.

Now Mr. Sanders has a company called:

which designs computer peripherals. It has technicians and engineers and he vows to kee at that size. Former managers at Victor Technologies

the missionary zeal of its founder. Charle Peddle, was invaluable in launching the con ny, based south of San Francisco. But he wa preoccupied with making Victor a leading of puter-maker that he overlooked financial de and spent extravagantly, they say.

John Cole, who was a budget analyst

ourchasing official at Victor, remembers Peddle as a blunt-spoken boss who o worked in jeans and a blue Ultrasuede jac and who "was always involved in three con sations, two of them arguments."

T HEN he founded Victor in 1980. HEN he founded Victor in 1980, Peddle had distinguished himself a engineer by designing the comp chips used today in the Apple II and A Macintosh lines of computers, and the mass-marketed home computer, the PET. ( cially, the initials stand for Personal Electro Transaction, although industry wags taggs.
"Peddle's Ego Trip."

For his part, Mr. Peddle contends that seeming extravagances were necessary to n the company noticed in a highly compet business. The costly network of regional of "was, in hindsight, a bad decision," he : "But how could I have known sales were g to collapse?

Mr. Peddle asserts that the company's p lems arose when IBM suddenly "ate up market for personal computers. "When happened they could have brought in J Christ himself and it wouldn't have ma difference," he said.

Now the head of a computer design consulting firm, Mr. Peddle says he faces bills of about \$500,000 from shareholder suits that contend that he and other V officials failed to disclose the firm's fina problems soon enough.

Those bills might force him into perbankruptcy, says Mr. Peddle, but they ca.

"If I could find backers, sure, I'd love to

# Faint Stirrings of Peace Thrust Israel's Weizman Back into the Limelight

By Edward Walsh

FRUSALEM - "Without me," said Ezer Weizman, "Shimon Peres would not be the

prime minister." The setting hardly belitted a man who claims to be the kingmaker of Israel's national unity government. Mr. Weizman's office, down the hall from where Mr. Peres presides over the government, is small and spartan, decorated with reminders of the occupant's military and

For most of the first six months that the national unity government has been in office. Camp David peace conference. He is pictured Mr. Weizman has labored in relative obscurity. But events of the last few weeks — the resumption of a dialogue between Israel and Egypt, the small desk, there is a picture in which he takes tion of a dialogue between Israel and Egypt, the faint stirrings in the moribund Middle East peace process — have thrust him into the lime-light once again.

surface it was an odd choice, for Mr. Weizman is a minister without portfolio whose principal mandate is to look after Israel's 700,000 Arab citizens. But Mr. Weizman also is known in rest he would be meeting a secret envoy from Mr. Sadat's successor, Hosni Mubarak.

A few days later, when Mr. Mubarak dispatched two more envoys to Jerusalem, Mr. Weizman was one of only a handful of Israeli government ministers who met with them in Mr. Peres's home and office. And in the days since then, he played a leading role in defending the Mubarak initiative against rightist criticism that it was all "a trap" or a "public relations ploy" before Mr. Mubarak's trip to Washington.

"I prefer in general to say yes more than no," Mr. Weizman said, "One can always say no." One senior official who is close to the prime minister said, "Weizman pushes Peres in directions that Peres wants to be pushed."

Likud bloc, but within the two main govern-ment partners. Mr. Peres and Mr. Weizman So, at 60, Mr. Weizman ha

other Labor Party officials, among them Mr. Peres's old party rival, Defense Minister Yitz-

The photographs in Mr. Weizman's office recall his past, and some would say his transformation from hawk to dove. On one wall, there is a picture of him in a British Spitfire during World War II, when he learned to fily, and on another wall there is a photo of a U.S.-made F-15, the cutting edge of the modern Israeli Air Force. Mr. Weizman flew in that air force, later commanded it and finally, as minister of defense, oversaw its development.

Other pictures in the room recall Mr. Weizman's proudest political moment --- the 1978 special pride. It shows the young air force offi-cer seated at a table in the King David Hotel in When Mr. Peres went to Europe late last month, he took Mr. Weizman with him. On the surface it was an odd choice for Mr. Begin, founder of the Herut Party, the key element in today's rightist Likud alignment.

Mr. Weizman used the photograph during last summer's parliamentary election campaig Israel as "Mr. Egypt." He was a great friend of to symbolize his stance somewhere between the Anwar Sadat and Mr. Peres knew that in Bucha-country's two main political power centers. At the head of a new party he called Yahad (Together), he refused to say whether he preferred a Labor or Likud-led government to emerge from

When the election produced a virtual deadlock between Labor and Likud, Mr. Weizman's party, which captured three seats in the Knesset, israel's parliament, held the balance of power. ent's initially lavorable response to the His decision to join the Labor Party doomed tive. Mr. Weizman's claim to have "made" Mr. Peres prime minister is no idle boast.

Now that the election is over, Mr. Weizman can afford to be more candid. Mr. Weizman, who was forced out by Mr. Begin as defense minister in a Likud government because of MPLICIT in this observation is the fact differences over putting the Camp David actual the divisions in Israel's government are cords into effect, said in a recent interview: "I not just between the Labor Party and the did not want to see the Likud back in power. As So, at 60, Mr. Weizman has cast his lot with

were more enthusiastic about the recent flurry the Labor Party, and with its more dovish wing. of Egyptian-Israeli contacts than were some He suggested that when the national unity gov-

Herald Tribune

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Ezer Weizman

ernment breaks up he would not mind being named foreign minister in a new Labor-led government under Mr. Peres.

N the meantime, Mr. Weizman is devoting most of his time to the myriad problems of Israel's Arab minority, a subject he calls "fascinating" and "a hell of an Israeli problem." He has eliminated various special government offices dealing with Arabs, hoping thereby to force a small measure of integration in Israeli society, and he is seeking to encourage economic development in the heavily Arab sections of the

The animosity between Arabs and Israelis is so great now, worse than before," he said. "I think it is due to the long years of war, and to a basic, latent fear and perhaps lack of confidence. There is a lack of confidence in Israel in

the whole peace process."

Mr. Weizman clearly does not share that lack of confidence. Mr. Begin, he said, was a "hawk," but he seized the opening for peace with Egypt. Mr. Weizman would like to be known in the same way, as "a hawk for peace." At the same time, he shares in the almost unanimous Israeli consensus on the limits of compromise. "I do hope King Hussein understands that he will never have Jerusalem back," Mr. Weizman said.

In a recent televised debate with Moshe Arens of the Likud bloc, Mr. Weizman further solidified his image as an exponent of negotiations with the Arabs by referring to Fahd Kawasmeh, the exiled mayor of Hebron in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, with the Hebrew phrase that means "of blessed memory."

Mr. Weizman's remark shocked some Israelis sassination in Amman, Jordan, in December, had been elected to the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, But Mr. Weizman brushed aside the criticism, recalling that in the various stages of his career - as fighter pilot, defense minister and now champion of renewed contacts with Egypt - his relationship with the Arabs has never been simple

or one-dimensional "I kicked him out of the country," Mr. Weizman said, recalling one early morning in 1980 when Mr. Kawasmeh was expelled from the West Bank following the murder of six Jews in

# Sense of Disillusionment Grows in Israe

#### - After 6-Month Political Truce, Divisions Reappear Over Mideast Strategy

By Jim Hoagland Washington Past Service

ERUSALEM - After a six-month political truce enforced by a national unity gov-ernment that has joined the Likud and or parties in shared policies, Israel's political leaders are gingerly resuming their national debate over the future of the country's relations with its Arab neighbors.

The coalition government has enabled Israel to impose austerity measures on a chaotic economy and to begin the withdrawal of its army from the quagmire of Lebanon. Now, divisions over broader Middle East strategy are surfacing again because of an ambiguous Egyptian pro-posal to get talks started on the West Bank territory of the Jordan River.

Talk of new peace initiatives and the unlikely prospect of King Hussein of Jordan suddenly agreeing to territorial negotiations with Israel have sent fleeting shadows across the unity painstakingly developed by Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir on other matters.

"Lebanon was not an ideological problem." Mr. Shamir observed during an interview in which he praised the responsibility-sharing aspects of the coalition government. "Judea and Samaria is an ideological problem" between Labor and Likud that could threaten the coalition, he added, using the biblical names pre-ferred by Likud leaders for the West Bank.

Likud "would never accept that we embark on a search for territorial compromise" with Hussein if Hussein were to put forward such a proposal, said David Levy, the Moroccan-born minister of housing who is seen by many as Mr. Shamir's successor as head of Likud. "We are working together well now, but there are mrealistic things that would cause the government to

Interviews with Mr. Levy, Mr. Shamir and other senior Israeli political leaders suggest that Israel approaches the sixth anniversary of the Camp David peace accord, and the end of its military involvement in Lebanon, in a mood of disappointment and disillusionment with the country's ability to transform the attitudes of its

Arab neighbors either through peace or war.

That frustration in turn translates into declining interest in exploring the prospects for agreements of any sort with Arab countries involving new exchanges of territory for peace, the interviews suggest.

AMP David, in this view, produced only a "cold peace" with Egypt instead of the full range of relations that Israel was promised in return for giving back all Egyptian territory conquered in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. That frustration appears to extend into Mr. Peres's Labor Party, which is nominally committed to negotiate with Hussein to relinquish part of the West Bank in return for peace. It is also producing new support within Labor for because Mr. Kawasmeh, shortly before his as-political arrangements with Hussein that ex-

clude giving up territory.

"It could be that we have to come to an understanding on sharing" jurisdiction on the West Bank and Gaza, said Ezer Weizman, Mr. Peres's informal adviser on Arab affairs and minister without portfolio in the coalition government. "Today you have to say that the autonomy plan for the West Bank" designed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin in 1979 "was a good beginning," Mr. Weizman said, adding that "the final result may be something in between autonomy and a territorial concept '

For many Israelis, Mr. Weizman indicated Hebron. As he pushed Mr. Kawasmeh into a another approaching anniversary may be at helicopter that would take him to Lebanon, and least as important as the March 26, 1979, signfrom there to exile in Amman, Mr. Weizman ing of the Camp David accord on the White

"Next year we will have been on the West Bank for 19 years," he said. "That is exactly the same time that Hussein was on the West Bank." I realized that any agreement, even is the best agreement, would not be worth Jordan took control of the territory, which had paper it was written on. There is no respec been part of the mandated territory of Palestine, anything in that country.

during the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. The growing sense of permanence that the but a small country. Israel can win wars, bu Israeli presence on the West Bank inspires today far more difficult to obtain political and the pattern of settlement there during the war, since we cannot impose total defeat past two years strongly suggest that the West larger Arab countries. As defense minister lank already may have slipped beyond Hus- last Likud government, Mr. Arens song

sein's grasp.
"Hussein likes to live," Mr. Levy said in French, "and he knows he cannot afford to give up a half, or a fourth, of Judea and Samaria And neither will Israel share like that, not one half, not one fourth. We have to talk about difficult to understand why our very so political sharing, about autonomy for the people efforts to come to terms with the Shiites die who live there, but not about territory.

HE passage of time since Mr. Begin got Anwar Sadat and Jimmy Carter to agree to center the first phase of negotiations about the Palestinian-inhabited territories on self-rule rather than on territory has had another paradoxical effect. Many members of Likud who initially were opposed to or unenthusiastic about the Camp David accord have become its

strongest advocates. People who voted against Camp David are even more determined to make it work now than those who voted for it," said Moshe Arens, a former defense minister and ambassador to of 1982. "A government with a limited Washington and now a minister without portfowould have been criticized in Israel." lio. As a Likud member of the Knesset, Mr.

Arens voted to reject the peace agreement.
"We thought then that the price was too
high," he said. "We are in the position of having
paid the full price for the ticket, and we want to get to the destination we're supposed to reach." Mr. Arens, Mr. Levy and Mr. Shamir insisted in separate interviews that the Camp David arrangements for autonomy talks between Isra-el and Jordan, with Palestinian participation, must form the next step in the peace process. Hussein has said that he will join peace talks only on the basis of the return of all of the territory occupied in 1967.

"If Hussein steps forward and says he wants to make a deal on the basis of territorial compromise, there will be serious problems" within the coalition, Mr. Arens predicted, "Likud will say we cannot do that," while Labor is bound by its previous position to explore such an offer.

At that point, Mr. Levy predicted, there would be a rupture in the coalition and new elections in which he would challenge Mr. Shamir for the party leadership. If Mr. Shamir were to falter, Mr. Levy undoubtedly would face challenges from Mr. Arens and Ariel Sharon, the minister of industry and commerce who, as defense minister, led the Israeli Army into Lebanon in 1982.

It is the winding down of that war that has left Israelis perplexed about the utility of military power in trying to reshape Arab countries into more pliable partners.

Mr. Levy and Mr. Arens, for example, sup-ported the initial invasion, which destroyed the Palestine Liberation Organization as a military force on Israel's border.

OW, both frankly admit to distillusionment about the final results of an operation that failed to implant Lebanon's
Christian minority in firm control of the country and will have kept Israeli troops there for
try and will have kept Israeli troops there for
the time the withdrawal is comseized on by the Arabs as a sign of Mr. F Christian minority in firm control of the country and will have kept Israeli troops there for three years by the time the withdrawal is comstituted by the Arabs as a sign of Mr. Figure 1971 the work willingness to seek peace through comprormal this month by the

pleted this summer.

"I came to recognize that the time had come to leave, that there is no viable partner there for Israel to work with." Mr. Levy said in explaining his decision in January to break ranks with his liked collection and respect the mithdren.

Willingness to seek peace through compror.

But a study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the mithdren.

But a study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud built entire in the study released this month by the Bank Data Base Project said Likud his Likud colleagues and support the withdraw- 1986.

Mr. Arens said: "Israel is a strong con reach security arrangements with Shiite vil in southern Lebanon to enable Israeli troo withdraw peacefully.

"The political change we sought in Leb did not work out," he said. "I still find it succeed. We should be working together, by

The rising tide of assaults on the withdra. Israeli troops and the harsh retaliatory that the Israelis are staging against Shift lages in the south has dampened much o debate about the consequences of Lebanon provided a strong impetus for unity within

coalition government. These tactics would have been impossi they had not been undertaken by a nati unity government." Mr. Shamir said in ar parent reference to the strong criticism by bor of the Israeli siege of Beirut in the sun

IDES to Mr. Peres are quick to praise Shamir's constructive role in holdin Coalition together thus far. After t ing separately with their cabinet ministers two men confer in Mr. Peres's office or a home on Friday afternoons to reach agreen that are ratified in the weekly cabinet mee on Sunday.
Under the agreement setting up the coal

government after inconclusive elections summer, Mr. Shamir is due to succeed Mr. as prime minister after 24 months. This w give Likud a strong advantage in setting up elections that are scheduled to be held, u the agreement, two years after that.

Mr. Shamir appears to be suggesting in 1 circles that he may agree to step down ther allow Mr. Arens, Mr. Levy and Mr. Shan contest the leadership of the bloc in the election.

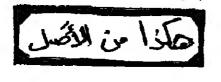
Political analysts suggest that it would Mr. Peres's interest to engineer a breakup coalition and force new elections before h to yield power to Mr. Shamir, Both leaders that they expect such a breakup, unless Hu were to toss the coalition the hot pota

agreeing to direct negotiations. This does not appear to be a serious prot ity at the moment. Beyond Hussein's reluct to start such negotiations without guarat that he will get the West Bank and East JG lem back stands the hardening sense man that the greatly increased pace of Israeli and Isr that the greatly increased pace or manufactured that the greatly increased pac

overtaken whatever chance for meaning torial compromise may have existed. 

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# s They Cred Privacy Is Golden In Florida Enclave

By Jon Nordheimer

TOBE SOUND, Florida -1 Two indomitable landmarks and guard at either end of Jupiter land, a narrow barrier island your 25 miles (40 kilometers) orth of Palm Beach.

To the south there is the lightbuse at Jupiter Inlet, a beacon to arn away the wayward coming in om the sea.

To the north there is Permelia eed, an upright and vigilant seplagenarian who watches over lobe Sound, the exclusive enclave here silence about the private ves of the residents is as golden as veir credit ratings.

". For half a century Reed has been ceper of the gates to what many treat in Florida. Here old-money ames — Doubledays, Paysons, ords, Olins, Scrantons, Dukes, Veyerhaeusers, Mellons - own ouses that by Palm Beach stanards are cheap, even scruffy.

"All the people here want to eep a low profile," said G. Sealy lewell, whose family was one of the first to move to Hobe Sound in the 1930s when Reed and her husand bought most of Jupiter Island nd began selling parcels to friends om Greenwich, Connecticut. The idow of Joseph Verner Reed, who therited a mining fortune, has run the nine-mile-long island like a priate club ever since.

The Greenwich mafia was comiletely unlike the crowd in Palm leach," said one resident, who, like nost other property owners interiewed, did not want her name -- oublished. "They've already limbed the ladder and don't need tell everyone what they've got.

party. Frayed button-down shirts and chinos are the uniform, and a good 'woodie,' an old Ford station wagon with wood side panels, is preferred over a Rolls-Royce."

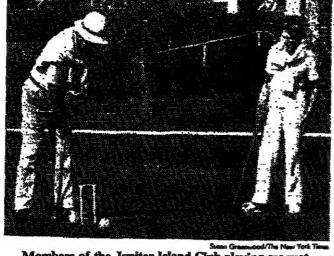
Now the number of homes has ballooned to 400, with houses going up on the few empty parcels. The old guard is changing and Permelia is losing control over who buys or builds on the island," the resident said. "But crossing her still means social suicide."

From earliest days, membership in the Jupiter Island Club was the key to social acceptance. One did not get in unless sponsored by four Reed, approached by a recent

visitor after the annual garden show at the Presbyterian Church, was gracious but unbending
"You won't get any help," she
said. "We don't want any publicity and no one will help you. You won't get one word out of us."

Reed and her friends technically live in the Town of Jupiter Island in Martin County. It is an incorporated community of 389 registered voters, occupying the one-half-mile-wide island bordered by the Atlantic Ocean and the Intracoastal Waterway. Before the town was a resident incorporated in 1953 it was known as Hobe Sound because that is the name of the hamlet on the mainland where the nearest post office was. Mail still comes addressed to the Hobe Sound Post Office and insiders still call their part of the

island Hobe Sound. The southern tip of Jupiter Island extends into Palm Beach County for about half a mile. Consequently it contains elements that would be unacceptable on Reed's side of the county line: ethnic diversity, condomir No one dresses up except for a lebrity or two.



Members of the Jupiter Island Club playing croquet.

Celebrities are definitely not welacross the county line in Jupiter Inlet Colony, where Perry Como and Tammy Wynette have homes.

Thick clumps of vegetation shut off most of the homes from view on the two public roads on the island. A town ordinance prohibits vehicles from stopping on the roadside. Anyone who looks slightly sus-

picious and stops or parks on the island will have a policeman checking him out within minutes," said Carole Jayne Watts, the leading real-estate agent on the island and

The town is run by a manager come in Hobe Sound, as they are and town commission, all of them property owners, members of the Jupiter Island Club, and unpaid. The mayor is John Mulliken, for-

> there was a sense of unease over changes in the past decade or two as the Hobe Sound area came under the pressures of increased de-old addicts alike a kind of instant velopment, "Most of the first generation of homeowners are retired," he said, "and more people are living here year-round, which was unheard of in the old days."

#### 'Other Places' Is Instant Guide to Pinter's Career "A Kind of Alaska" is, unusually silky evil that Bates brought to the

"Awakenings" was a 1974 account

of the arousal from decades of cata-

tonic lethargy of sleeping-sickness

the starting point for the story of

just one Englishwoman, who at 16

By Sheridan Morley

ational Herald Tribune T ONDON - "Other Places" (at the Duchess) brings together three one-act plays by Harold Pinter, two of which were seen a couple of years ago at the National Theare and the last of which was done a year ago at the Lyric Hammersmith by Alan Bates. They are

#### THE LONDON STAGE

therefore not exactly new, but have never been seen before in this arrangement except at the Manhat-tan Theatre Club off-Broadway

This is very much the road-show version. Colin Blakely goes through all three dramas as the doctor in "A Kind of Alaska," the mini-cab controller in "Victoria Station" and the sadistic interrogator in "One for the Road," while Dorothy Tu-The mayor is John Mulliken, for-mer deputy press secretary to Nel-son Rockefeller and a permanent resident. In some circles, he said, Alaska."

What is useful about this coolly efficient production by Kenneth Ives is that it offers newcomers and guide to the Pinter career. Here we have him in one of the sketches ("Victoria Station") that made his name, then in two of his more re-

local music fraternity rejected the French-born conductor and he quit

Paul Rogers originally played it as a restrained, chilly little piece about a mini-cab controller suddenly discovering at the other end of his radio system a sinister driver

contract expired, Seefehiner is standing in until microphone out of its socket, which Helmut Drese, a West German, is a pity given that this is something takes over next year as general dimuch more eerie than a knockrector and the Italian conductor Claudio Abbado becomes music

in March 1984, a year before his Blakely goes for out-and-out farce and a lot of wrenching the

taxi

about sketch In the last play, 100, Blakely is to the new Stanley Price comedy at oddly ill at ease, lacking the fine, the Strand.

who may or may not have a mur-

dered body on the back seat of his

her hospital bed.

for him, derived from a book, and a role of the child killer in a police ile and frayed around the edges. book of medical fact. Oliver Sack's state.

At the King's Head, "Look to the patients brought back to life by the drug L-dopa. Pinter has taken it as Rainbow" is a celebration of Yip Harburg, the lyricist of "The Wizard of Oz" and "Finian's Rainbow." among 50 or so lesser Broad-way and Hollywood musicals.

fell into a coma and is now being brought around by her sister and Though written and directed by Robert Cushman, the evening realher brother-in-law, who is also her y belongs to Jack Gilford, who in his London stage debut offers a In the National production, Judi likable impression of Harburg as Dench gave a haunting portrayal of a woman whose body is being rap-idly unfrozen while her mind rean all-knowing gnome out of one of his own whimsical works.

The problem with any show built fuses to thaw out quite so fast. "You've aged, substantially," she around a lyricist rather than a composer is that it lacks musical or told her sister as if the unfortunate dramatic coherence. Harburg ap-pears to have been an amiable hack, available for anything from woman had put on weight in all the wrong places. The new production is inclined to focus far more on the depression cynicism ("Brother Can relationship of the doctor and his You Spare a Dime?") to over-thewife (Susan Engel), whose marriage rainbow schmaltz, and one of the has been as permanently interrupted as Tutin's life by the sleeping weaknesses of Cushman's brief linking script is that it never ex-plains how he managed to build an sickness, and that shaft of balance leaves the patient oddly stranded in entire career out of no more than two major Broadway hits.

Tutin is a memorably childlike He wrote some endearing and Sleeping Beauty, but you never feel, as you did with Dench, that enduring songs, but when he at-tempted anything like a philosophy she has even begun to come to terms with the full horror of waking it was of the most sickeningly senti-mental kind, and even his brush up again.
"Victoria Station" has also been with the McCarthy committee seems to have given his writing only fractionally altered for the worse.

> No West End management in recent years has done more than that of Michael Codron to keep intelligence, dignity and integrity in the commercial theater, and it is

tors" or "The Real Thing" too high-powered or intellectually inaccessible, here is the paperback

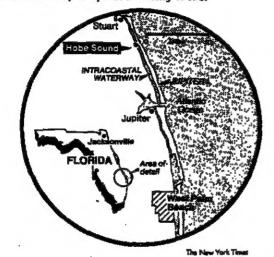
version of the way we live now, Richard Briers is a civil engineer suddenly forced by a company takeover to join the British army of three million unemployed. Around him and his situation Price has neatly arranged some telecomic stereotypes (the amorous wife next door, the successful-executive wife at home, the all-knowing mother living "like a caged whippet" in a tiny apartment) and puts them in

the soap opera of the recession. As Briers is rejected for job after job, his wife rises to dizzy heights of success as a pizza-and-instant-cheesecake vendor. As he falls into bed with the comely neighbor, his son turns out to be a transvestite and a failed rock singer to boot,

Briers is far and away the best tragic-light comedian in the com-mercial theater, and when his son tells him he is playing drag clubs in Kent, the mixture of despair and amazement with which he replies "In Kent," unerringly going for the one thing in the equation that really doesn't matter, is alone worth the price of admission.

Diane Fletcher as the wife and Polly Hemingway as the neighbor the very faintest edge of satire. For do what they can with skelchily the rest, it was distinctly sub-Og-written roles. It is left to Liz Smith den-Nash, and wonderful though it as the eccentric mother to bring the is to see Gilford in the flesh, this only genuinely new touch to Rob-"Rainbow" might have worked a ert Chetwyn's otherwise predictlot better as a record or a radio able production.

Ending Saturday at Greenwich is Nigel Williams's "My Brother's Keeper," a brilliantly touching account of two sons fighting over a hospital bed to keep their old actor father from going gentle into that not hard to see what attracted him good night. If we get a better new play than this in the rest of 1985, we shall be more than lucky.



Viennese Recall 1945 Staatsoper Bombing

By Jola Zalud

niversary of the end of World War subscriptions are inherited.

II, music-loving Viennese have an—The old building opened on May II, music-loving Viennese have another anniversary on their minds.

A U.S. bombing raid on March 12, 1945, destroyed the 19th-century Staatsoper (State Opera), a musical landmark. When the bombs hit the Renaissance-style edifice on the Ringstrasse, sets for 120 productions and about 160,000 cos- the world. tumes were also lost. "It seemed almost ominous the directors. The Viennese are so par-

was destroyed was Richard Wagner's 'Götterdammerung.' " had fallen upon us." Despite the hunger and misery afflicting postwar Vienna, the re-

building of the Staatsoper was given top priority. A replica of the old opera house opened in November 1955 with Beethoven's "Fidelio" under the baton of Karl Böhm.

Tickets now cost up to 2,000 the first foreign director. But the schillings (almost \$90), but the local music fratemity rejected the VIENNA—As political leaders 1,642 seats and 567 standing places get ready to mark the 40th an- are virtually always sold out. Some

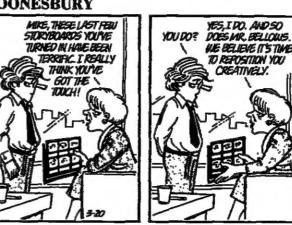
> 25, 1869, in the presence of Emper-or Franz Josef, with Mozart's "Don Giovanni." Gustav Mahler, Böhm, Clemens Kraus and Herbert von Karajan are among those who have held the post of opera director, considered one of the toughest in There are always problems with

last opera performance before it ticular," an opera spokesman said. In 1964 von Karajan quit after a dispute with management and made me cry, and though I'm no religious man, I couldn't help port of him and one against the post saw that I saw made me cry, and though I'm no religious man, I couldn't help port of him and one against the post saw two strikes by the staff, one in support of him and one against the same that the port of him and one against the same that the same try is the staff, one in support of him and one against the same try is the staff, one in support of him and one against the same try is the staff, one in support of him and one against the same try is the staff, one in support of him and one against the same try is the s hailed by enthusiastic fans when he relented and came back to conduct. Verdi's "Don Carlos" in May 1977. When Egon Hugo Seefehlner retired in 1982 the management de-

cided to revert to the tradition of a famous conductor as head of the

house. Lorin Maazel was chosen as

director, Maazel held both posts. DOONESBURY







# How to be everywhere at once



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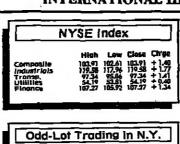
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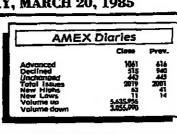
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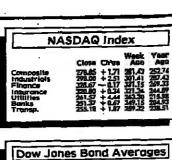
Via The Associated Press



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### **NYSE Surges in Active Trading**

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The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 21.42 to 1271.09. Gainers outpaced losers by 2-to-1 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Big Board volume totaled 119.17 million shares, against 94.02 million in the previous session. The NYSE's composite index rose 1.40 to 103.91

stocks led the way as the falling dollar raised hopes that multinational companies would suf-fer fewer currency losses, he said.

"The blue chips that got clobbered over the last few weeks are raising their heads here," Mr. Wachtel said. In addition, strengthening in the bond mar-

ket helped stock prices, he said. Investors saw ospect of lower interest rates in a Com-

the prospect of lower interest rates in a Commerce Department report that housing construction fell 11 percent in February.

That decline led investors to believe that the Federal Reserve Board would not tighten its grip on the money supply, Mr. Wachtel said.

Broadcast issues were up for a second day on enthusiasm about the proposed merger between about the proposed merger between the construction of the weeks are raising their heads here," he said.

The falling dollar sparked buying in commodities, which helped gold — and metals stocks. Gold was also pushed up by concerns about the U.S. banking system, analysts said.

IBM was up 21% at 130½; 3M rose 2½ to 84½ and Merch was up 1½ at 101½. American Broadcasting Cos, and Capital Cities and Merck was up 1¼ at 101¼.

Communications, which was announced Monday.

Broadcast issues were up for a second day on enthusiasm about the proposed \$3.5-billion

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NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange surged Tuesday in late active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 21.42 to 1271.09. Gainers outpaced losers by 2-to-1 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Big Board volume totaled 119.17 million shares, against 94.02 million in the previous session. The NYSE's composite index rose 1.40 to 103.91.

The stock price increase was "a flipping up" in an oversold market, said Larry Wachtel of Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. Blue-chip stocks led the way as the falling dollar raised hopes that multinational companies would suffer fewer currency losses, he said.

The dollar tumbled against most major currencies for the second straight session. Dealers said markets were nervous because of the extended closure of 69 privately-insured savings and loan associations in Ohio following a run on the institutions by depositors.

Speculation that the dollar was about to retreat after a record-breaking spree last month added to the currency's decline.

Robert Stovall said losers outplaced gainers among Big Board issues in 17 out of the last 22 business days, "meaning the market has been giving up a great deal of its gains."

"And we had that sinking spell last Friday," when the Dow Jones average lost almost 13

when the Dow Jones average lost almost 13 points, he said.

Blue chips led the way on Monday because the falling dollar raised hopes that multinational companies would suffer fewer currency because Wachel said.

losses, Wachtel said.
"The blue chips that got clobbered over the last few weeks are raising their heads here," he

day.

Gold prices, which soared more than \$35 a ounce in New York trading on worries about the U.S. banking system and the effect on oil prices of the Gulf war, helped metals stocks.

enthusiasm about the proposed 33.3-Dillion merger between ABC and Capital Cities Communications, which was announced Monday.

ABC was one of the most actively traded issues on the Big Board, up 1% at 107%.



It never occurred to Houston that there would be aphids on Mars.

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# Herald The New York Times and The Vandance Post

# **JAPAN**

A SPECIAL ECONOMIC REPORT

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1985

Page 9

### he Economy: **4utonomous** "xpansion" **Under Way**

By Richard C. Hanson

OKYO — Japan's highly regarded economintenderals can boast of having stage-manintenderal can be accepted to the conomy
changed dramatically. Senior officials like escribe what is happening as "autonomous

That this means is that for a combination of ons the government's ability (and in some see willingness) to influence the economy city has diminished sharply. This partly reis a growing sense that the government's policies of tight regulation and intervention adustry and finance are no longer appropri-in a "mature" economy, let alone one that emerged over the past year as the industrial td's single largest source of investment capi-

rom the outside, Japan may be widely per-ed as dragging its feet on opening trade and ncial markets to competition. From the inchanges set in motion for the deregulation inancial markets appear revolutionary.

Americal file :

East Fair in Nov.

aradoxically, both the undoing of fiscal po-and the opening up of financial markets to the same parentage: namely, government t. Steps to liberalize money markets in Japan mainly the result of pressure on the governit to market its bonds, which were first ed in huge amounts beginning in the mid-ls. Free-floating interest rates on manufac-ing bonds means the breakdown of fixed t-term interest rates.

he government's domestic budget-deficit is was the result of a round of heavy debtnced spending to stimulate the economy r the first oil crisis a decade ago. For the past e years, the government has slashed back eral expenditures. Public-works spending is nant. Servicing the government's debt alone edged up to 18.5 percent of the general-

omit budget. We've run into a wall as far as cutting anditures is concerned," a Finance Ministry cial said. "We need to innovate on the reve-

oliticians of the ruling Liberal Democratic ty are also feeling the heat from their voters, (Continued on Next Page)



Faces of Japan: A teen-ager and pictures of singers and film stars for sale at Tokyo's Harajukn Park. Page 10.

■ The younger generation shows a marked shift toward self-indulgence. Page 10.

The middle class: Do 90 percent of the Japanese belong?

A new entrepreneurial spirit challenges the The automobile has overtaken the train as a

INSIDE

means of moving masses.

office automation.

■ Society is unaltered by the communica-

■ Women at work: Despite progress, discrimination remains. Page 16.

social programs.

■ A rapidly aging population will overload

# Glittering Prosperity Masks the Quality Gap

By Jack Burton

TOKYO — The Japanese are now very much living the affluence of the industrialized world. In 40 years, they have become comfortably

Signs of the country's newly acquired wealth abound. Tokyo's population is as well-dressed as that of New York or London, and department stores are stocked with such luxury goods as Louis Vuitton handbags, Hermès scarves and

Yves Saint Laurent suits. The city's shabby ferro-concrete buildings are being gradually replaced by gleaming interna-tional-style glass and steel towers. The Japanese now spend more per capita on overseas trips

than any other nationality. And those impressions of an improved standard of living are backed up by such accepted statistical indicators as television ownership (second within the OECD after the United States): infant mortality (the second lowest after Finland); life span (the world's longest), and high-school enrollment (surpassed only by the

United States). Acknowledged by the rest of the world as an economic superpower, with the third-highest gross national product, after the United States and the Soviet Union, Japan is also starting to display a more assertive profile abroad that

reflects pride in its achievement. But behind the impressive statistics, the Japa-nese standard of living, or perhaps more accu-rately its quality of life, still lags behind that of the United States and most of Europe.

On a private-consumption per-capita basis, Japan hovers around 15th among the 24 countries in the Organization for Economic Cooper-

ation and Development.

The cost of basic necessities is high because most essential things, from food to raw materials, have to be imported. Food alone accounts for about a quarter of the average family budget. A further constraint on improving the quality

of life is the absence of space. A population of 120 million, half that of the United States, must be squeezed into a small area. The result is that housing is extremely cramped, with the Japa-nese paying 1.5 to 2 times more per square meter of living space than Europeans and Americans.

Although the Japanese over the last 40 years have moved out of homes built of timber and mortarboard into ones of concrete, housing standards remain relatively poor. Only 30 percent of Japanese homes are linked to main sewage systems and only half have flush toilets. Central heating is frequently lacking in Japa-

cool in summer than warm in winter,
With 75 percent of the Japanese living in
cities, urban areas have a claustrophobic feeling. Only about 10 percent of Tokyo consists of

open space, including parks and roads, compared with 25 percent in London.

With food and housing taking a sizable chunk of the household budget, the Japanese are also forced to save about 20 percent of their income for modical emparation and estimated the to for medical emergencies and retirement due to the inadequacy of the social welfare system. These savings, of course, have benefited the Japanese economy by providing a huge reservoir of capital available for investment, but it has limited the amount of discretionary income

available to most Japanese. Leisure, according to opinion polls, has become the most important concern in the last several years, a sign of an increasingly affluent society, but the Japanese are hampered in enjoying the fruits of their labor. They still work 150 to 350 more hours per year than Americans and some Europeans, and the five-and-a-half-day work week is prevalent, although slowly dying

There are, nonetheless, important economic compensations. Tax rates are low; the typical Japanese worker brings home \$4.5 percent of his

Inflation is low, with wholesale prices having barely moved during the last three years and the consumer price index having risen by only 24 percent during 1984. Unemployment is also low—2.7 percent in 1984, although the figure is somewhat misleading for two reasons. One, the Japanese use a broad definition of what constitution and the statement tutes work, and, secondly, there are many fewer women holding full-time career jobs in Japan than in the United States and Europe, which means that male workers seeking work can usually find it.

More importantly, the national income has been distributed fairly equally in the postwar period, quite a radical departure for a country

hat was known for its distinct class divisions. Of the almost 34 million people working full time at private companies in 1982, 10.2 million made less than 2 million yen (about \$8,000) per year, 19.2 million made between 2 million and 5 million year, and 4.5 million more than 5 million

Most of those earning 2 million yen or less were women, who on average are paid 50 per-cent less than men. In 1982, women received an (Continued on Page 11)

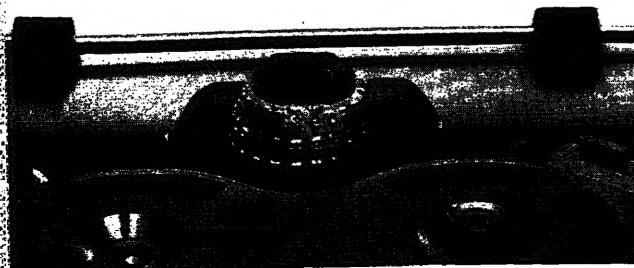
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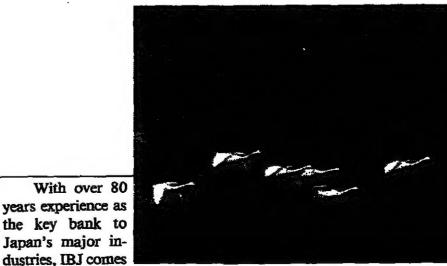
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### **Autonomous Expansion: Economy Finds Own Level**

(Continued From Page 9)

who have been starved of pork-barrel publicworks spending. However, although a general consumption tax has been discussed, the LDP is unlikely to agree soon to tax reforms on a scale that would raise enough revenue to ease the budget problem.

There is agreement on broadening the tax

base, but no consensus on concrete measures," the Finance Ministry official said. Politically, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is still committed to fiscal reform without major tax in-

Economic management through manipula-tion of monetary policy has been virtually ruled out by the prolonged volatility in foreign exchange markets as a result of high U.S. interest rates. Fear of undermining an already weakened yen prevents the central bank from lowering interest rates at home.

Fiscal and monetary policies played a key role in the last period of economic recovery. In 1977 and 1978, public-works spending rose by more than 20 percent annually, while the official discount rate dropped to the lowest level in postwar history, 3.5 percent. It has remained stuck at 5 percent this time.

"It's no joke that government is trying to find a new role in the economy," said Mikio Wakat-suki. Director of the Bank of Japan's research

Meanwhile, the economy's "autonomous expansion" has proved remarkably sound.

Having outscored most of the industrialized world in nearly all the toughest economic tests of the past two decades, the consensus is that Japan is settling into what promises to be a sustained period of growth of 4 percent to 5 percent a year. Sparked by a rapid surge of

exports to a fast-growing American economy, Japan is in its third straight year of expansion.

The present recovery is now well within reach of becoming the third longest on record since the mid-1950s, said David Gerstenhaber, a Tokyo-based economist for Jardine Fleming. rthe stockbroker. Government economic plan-aers are encouraged by signs that the economy has moved further away from a heavy dependence on export growth.

"Our growth is now fairly independent of external factors," Mr. Wakatsuki said. "The remarkable thing is that this is the third year of expansion without much inflation."

Nearly half of 1983's 3.9-percent real growth in the gross national product was due to rising exports (and sluggish imports). For the 1984 fiscal year, which ends March 31, domestic demand appears to have accounted for the lion's share. The 1984 economy is estimated to have grown about 5.5 percent, or slightly higher than the official estimate. The government expects that fully 90 percent of the 4.6-percent growth

forecast for fiscal 1985 will be the result of

domestic demand. Economic planners have been cheered by signs that capital spending by the nonmanufac-turing (and hence nonexporting) sector of the economy (hotels, shops, finance and such) will pick up. For the past two years, private capital spending has served as a main engine for the economy, but mostly stimulated by industries exporting to the United States.

The current economic recovery, which began in the spring of 1983, is strikingly different in content from the one that began in 1977 and petered out early in 1980. The big change has been a dominance by electronics-related industries, while traditional basic industries faded in importance.

From the last quarter of 1977 to 1980's first quarter, 29 percent of the expansion in industrioutput was in basic industries (steel, chemicals, automobiles) against 25 percent in the electronics industry. Since the first quarter of 1983, the basic industries' share of growth has fallen to 17 percent while electronics rose to 38

percent.
Economists are counting on sluggish private consumption to be boosted by more generous wage settlements in the annual round of labor negotiations this spring. The government is hop-ing that its frugal citizens will spend more,

rather than save more.

But at the same time, the government would have even more to worry about if the average Japanese were not such a prodigious saver of money. Among other things, Japan's high sav-ings rate has meant that its huge trade surplus (mainly with the United States) could be indirectly offset by an equally large outflow of investment capital to the United States. In 1984, Japan had a record current-account surplus of \$44.351 'Ilion, but there was a record \$49-billion outflow recorded in the country's long-

Japan views its economic success with a combination of pride and caution. A recent govern-ment-sponsored study showed that over the past 100 years. Japan's per capita income has risen 21 times, its working hours have fallen by a third and housing space per person has increased by two-thirds. A newly appointed Japanese ambassador boasted recently at a press conference that Western countries simply cannot compete with the efficiency of Japanese industry.

Other officials are less sure that Japan's advantages are permanent or that the factors which help produce its wealth will endure. One senior official said of Japan's world role:

"Japan is just a small island of stability in the world - but practically the only country where savings are being generated. We want to use our savings not only for ourselves but [as an investment] in the dynamism of the U.S. and world

Will Work Ethic Give Way to National Ethic?



A businessman prays at the Meiji Shinto center.

By Gregory Clark TOKYO - As war memories fade and the economy points ever upward, many observers have predicted the development of a more

nationalistic Japan.

A major factor in the postwar economic miracle was the strong desire to rebuild Japan. So today, when the rebuilding is almost over, when Japanese products flood the globe and Japan is often held up as a model for others to follow, it is not surprising if pride and confidence gain ground

Also, this pride laps over into renewed emphasis on Japan's traditional values. This year, for example, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone made a point of being the first postwar leader to attend the traditional Feb. 11 ceremony celebrating the mythical found-ing of Japan 2,600 years ago. In the past, the ritual served as the focus

for militarist sentiment and for those favoring state Shintoism. Pacifist and leftist movements, together with religious groups op-posed to any suggestion that Shintoism be revived as the state religion, have opposed any official endorsement of the founding cer-

But Mr. Nakasone went anyway. He has also encouraged his cabinet to make token visits of worship to the major Shinto shrine in central Tokyo.

Underlying Mr. Nakasone's approach is the idea that the postwar era is over and

Japan should make a clear break with the Gregory Clark is professor of international business at Sophia University in Tokyo.

policies and attitudes attached to that period. One of the first breaks is in the area of military spending; he has challenged the promises made by former prime ministers to keep this spending down to within I percent of gross national product.

Although Mr. Nakasone can argue that an increase is needed anyway to maintain good relations with the United States, the main factor is the intense feeling in conservative circles, both political and business, favoring a

stronger military posture.

No one suggests that Japan should return to its militarist ways or that, apart from sealane defense and perhaps some contribution to United Nations peacekeeping forces, Japa-

nese troops should be sent abroad. But the conservatives who rule Japan share a deep feeling that a stronger Japan would be a better Japan. "At the very least, we should be able to defend our own nation," they say.

The progressives who used to dominate the foreign-policy debate are less vocal and the noisy ultranationalist minority is noisier than ever. Its main foreign target is the Soviet Union, for refusing to return the Kurile is-lands, seized from Japan after the war. The ultras also seek a revision of the constitution toward reinstating the emperor to his prewar

Probably the only factor holding down this groundswell is Mr. Nakasone's weakening political situation within the Liberal Democratic Party and an instinctive dislike in the electorate for military-spending controversies. Under strong pressure from the opposi-tion parties, Mr. Nakasone has reluctantly

agreed that he should try to keep close to the 1-percent GNP limit. But there is little doubt as to where his "true sentiments" lie, as the Japanese press puts it.

The education system introduced to Japan from the United States after the war is also under strong conservative challenge. Its faults are said to include an excessive emphasis on individual rights and freedoms, and little mention of obligations to state and

The conservative forces call for more patriotism and national pride. They say the younger generation needs more moral fiber. In the schools, they want respect for the flag and national anthem, and, in particular, they want to see a toning down of references in textbooks to Japan's past militaristic misdeeds. In 1982, some textbook revisions brought protests from China and South Ko-rea, leading the Education Ministry to make some grudging retractions.

Paradoxically, in the day-to-day handling of international affairs, the growing nationalist confidence has encouraged greater willing-ness to listen and cooperate. When Japan was still struggling for progress, its instinctive reaction to foreign pressure was simply to hunker down and try to ride out the storms imposed on it by outsiders.

Today, the slogan is for Japan to become more understanding of the outside world. Learning how to speak better English and to behave oneself on overseas tours is one aspect of this internationalism. Others include a relaxation of Japan's restrictive nationality laws, some small increases in the numbers of

Vietnamese refugees allowed to stay in the country and moves to increase the number of foreign students here.

In trade matters, the current slogans also call for more international attitudes. The negativism of earlier years is now seen as outdated and the overall mood is to give ground, unless there are unusually strong domestic

reasons to do otherwise. Thus, it is hard to argue that a more confident Japan is necessarily a more obstruction-

ist and pushy Japan.

Perhaps the main area of push has been in the concept of a Pacific Basin Community. Spawned by Kiyoshi Kojima, an economist and strong Japan-furster, the idea used to call for a free trade area in which Japan inevitably would have had a dominant role. Today, that idea has been modified greatly and calls for mainly cultural and information exchanges.

In promoting the project, Japan is now bending over backward to avoid giving the impression that it seeks the dominant role. Even so, there is little doubt that the more nationalistic elements in Japan would like to see the concept in terms of an expanded Japanese presence in the Asian/Pacific area. Support for the concept is strongest in right-ist and conservative circles.

Some have called openly for the concept to be converted into a political organization with fairly undisguised anti-Soviet aims. In-deed, Moscow has charged that the idea is a vehicle for Japanese military expansion. The overall picture is of a Japan that is resurgent but still far from dangerous, even if some insist otherwise.

# Hard-Working Society Takes an Interest in Leisure

By Doune Porter

TOKYO - Over the past 20 years the Japanese have established an international reputation as workaholics. Although many Japanese take pride in this reputation for working, it is an image the leisure industry in Japan is at pains to dispel. The Japanese government. eset by international trade friction and beginning to find the reputation a little embarrassing, is also trying to promote leisure in Japan. On average, the Japanese work

between 150 and 350 hours a year more than their counterparts in Europe and America, leaving them-selves with less time for leisureoriented activities.

However, younger Japanese are less interested than their parents in idevoting themselves to their work-place and more inclined toward re-ally in front of the television. There laxing and having fun. Gradually, ithe working week is being reduced from five and a half days to five: The banks are now closed on the opening altogether in the near fu-movies, with the number of cine-lion. For both games, competitions

ture. Last year the Ministry of Labor proposed a further reduction of 2,364 in 1980. working hours by cutting down of paid holidays.

In 1980 the average Japanese ing Saturdays), an increase of 19

Because of their long working hours, the majority of Japanese are almost 160 television sets for every 100 households, and the Japanese while away more time watching television than doing anything second Saturday of each month else, except working and sleeping, and are planning to stop Saturday

Television has taken over from the

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In Japan, which boasts a 99-perovertime and promoting a system cent literacy rate, at least one newspaper is delivered to almost every household, and magazines are bemanaged 4 hours and 17 minutes coming increasingly popular, espeleisure time each weekday (includ- cially among the young Reading materials account for the second from 1970, and although largest leisure expenditure after many do not yet make full use of travel, and the Japanese read for an anese town, their clients sitting in this time, the leisure industry has average of about three quarters of an hour a day. As well as high From 1980 to 1982 the value of circulation rates for newspapers the leisure market in Japan grew by and magazines (the Yomiun Shim-9.3 percent to 39.3 trillion yen bun has a circulation of close to (\$1.81 billion), equivalent to 15 nine million — the largest in the percent of the gross national prod-world). Japanese hookstores flourish. In Tokyo, large-scale bookstores, some carrying up to a million books, have recently been opened, proving a major attraction

for customers. Other relaxing recreational actrities include the popular board-games of Go and Shogi. Go, a terri-torial boardgame, and Shogi, a parallel to chess, each have an estimated amateur following of 10 mil-

by national newspapers are held for holidays. Increasing numbers of throughout the year.

ball, provided a mindless diversion for workers during the period of rapid economic growth and is still played regularly by almost 30 mil-tion Japanese. Gaudy, noisy pachinko parlors cluster in every Japrows watching steel balls descend through a maze of pins, and trying to guide them into winning holes. Although occasionally an unlucky player can lose a day's wages during a visit to the pachinko parlor, for most it is a relatively cheap form of amusement. Avid photographers and sightse-

ers, the Japanese prefer taking more active holidays to lazing around on beaches. In 1983, 4.23 women are more attracted to En-

mas falling from 7.437 in 1960 to and major tournaments sponsored cities, often visit their hometowns families travel to hot spring resorts, Pachinko, Japan's answer to pin- and older couples take leisure trips. The most popular winter trips among young people are ski tours in northern Japan.

> Although the Japanese are becoming more inclined toward participation sports, spectator sports such as sumo and baseball are still extremely popular.

Sumo, traditional Japanese wrestling, draws annual crowds of around 750,000, and is covered extensively on television. Japan has two professional baseball leagues, and the season runs from April to October, with spectators totaling about 16 million in 1980.

There are nearly 60 million golfmillion Japanese traveled abroad ers in Japan. The sport is expensive,
— a record number, with about 80 and is most popular among whitepercent on sightseeing tours. For collar workers, who also use it as families, Hawaii and Guam are the means of entertaining business clifavorite destinations, but single ents. Because of the limited land available, the Japanese have made rope, other Asian countries and, the best use of what little space they during the recent koala craze, Australia. Young bachelors, on the other hand, tend to prefer the United the Japanese like to participate not States, especially the West Coast. only in sports but also in music.



The crowds at Tokyo's Harajuku Park on Sunday: Teen-aged girls dancing to Western music, above; below, a group of young men in leather outfits and 1950s-inspired hairstyles.

aoke (literally "empty orchestra") bars equipped with flattering sound systems and built-in echos that give even the worst singer that professional touch. Home karaoke sets are also becoming popular, in 1982 an estimated 8 percent of Japanese households owned them, with 20 percent ownership forecast in the near future. Karaoke can even be found in such unlikely

#### Domestically, the Japanese, They sing to the accompaniment of most of whom have moved into the taped instrumental music in kar-'Beansprout Generation' Shifts From Traditions of Its Elders

By Jill Hendrickson

TOKYO - While their parents energetically rebuilt the country from a war-ravaged nation to a gleaming economic superpower, today's Japanese youth display litthe interest in committing themselves to causes - either their country's or their companies'.

traditional work ethics has left the Japanese establishment anxious aimed for jobs in trading compa-about the future impact of the nies and banks. But as a sign of the "beansprout generation," a term times, Suntory Ltd., an alcoholicsuggesting that although these beverage manufacturer with a meat- and milk-fed youngsters knack for projecting a slick, fashtower over their parents, they are ionable image, now snares the larg-not as strong mentally, physically est number of job applicants. and spiritually

Surveys of this part of the population usually show they possess a greater proclivity for self-indulgence than for hard work.

A recent government poll of Japanese between the ages of 16 and 23 revealed that only 27 percent of respondents believed their work made their lives worth living, a significantly lower number than in recent years. And only 2.2 recent years. And only 3.7 percent indicated they wanted to devote themselves to the betterment of sonearly 10 times higher among young people in the Philippines. A study of 1,600 Japanese from

18 to 24 conducted by Hakuhodo, a to do with it. major Japanese advertising firm, painted a picture of a generation seeking, with no feelings of guilt.

Nearly 69 percent of those ser
Mr. Fuse cited:

put their work and studies behind them so they can return to their chief task — having fun.

Money sits high on their list of job criteria. "But even if it's a solid job and a career with a great future. if it's something that restricts their time and it's not an 'in' sort of job, they'd rather not take it," said Mariko Fujiwara, from the Hakuhodo The degree to which they reject Institute of Life and Living. in the past, bright students

Young Japanese are basically passive, and instead of relying on diligence to carry them ahead, they look for clever shortcuts to success, Mariko Fujiwara said. A number of popular how-to magazines cater to their needs, with

tips on where to rub elbows with career advantage. Yasuyoshi Fuse, senior research ctor with Hakuhodo's Institute

ciety. By contrast, the number was of Life and Leisure, said young workers are quick to grab at opportunities, but once they have caught one, they do not quite know what "The chance itself is everything." he said. "But they don't follow

through with it. They expect things Mr. Fuse cited a disturbing trend veyed said they live for pleasure, in the number of graduates who said. and 53.8 percent said they hurry to enter big companies or prestige

government agencies, only to drop out after a few years. He attributed cope with the tough, real-life situa-tions that their how-to manuals do

While previous generations held close to dreams of working their way to the top, this generation opts for immediate gratification. "Gen-erally, these people have access to an enormous amount of informa-tion," said Akio Saito of the marketing division of Dentsu, Japan's largest advertising agency. Largest largest advertising agency. Largest know what they can anticipate in chases based on the popularity the manufacturer, trendy young lapanese cover exclusive items appared only by the select few. ossible nowadays."

Mr. Saito noted that young Japa-nese are not big drinkers, and an increasing number of young work-ers seem reluctant to join in the after-hours drinking sessions where much important Japanese business takes place.

"Young Japanese males are becoming weaker." he said. They're very fashion and lessure oriented." Unlike their predecessors, they Unlike their predecessors, they According to a survey by the use all their allotted vacation time. Nippon Recruit Center, only 48.3.

activity itself.

Older Japanese may have contented themselves with an outing once a week or once a month. "But

tented themselves with an outing once a week or once a month "But would stay with their examplanes, said Japan's workaholies may turn contemporary youngesters want to experience a mini-leisure event every day — a film, the theater or country where inferime employ — a scaled "advanced country disease" country where inferime employ — a scaled "advanced country disease" country where inferime employ — a scaled "advanced country disease" country where inferime employ — a scaled "advanced country disease" only 13.3 percent of respondents extra asset has been its dynamic well.

Whereas their parents made pur- said they considered their company force.



"They dress from head to toe the

way the fashion magazines tell them to, and yet they don't want to be big followers," Mr. Saito ex-

"After something catches on they don't want it anymore." Their reluctance to stick to one style seems to mirror a reluctance

commit themselves to a job. They indulge in a wider variety of percent of new job remnits said sports and consider right clothing they planned to stay with their and accessories as important as the companies until refirement.

Another 128 percent acknowl-

edged a desire to change jobs in the future, and 38.6 percent said they would stay with their companies.

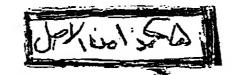
central to their lives, and 72 percent rated their home life more important than their job.

"In the past, if the company hit a crisis, the employee felt it was his duty to work even harder to bail the company out," said Masayuki Kahino, chief of Nippon Retriit Center's recently department. ter's research department

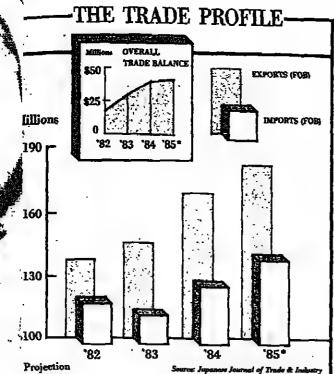
Recently, the attitude of workers has changed. Now, if the company faces a major crisis, workers will start looking around for anoth-

Mr. Kakuho said the state of the with Makino said the state of the economy was in part responsible for the changes in work attitudes. With no sign of another economic boom on the horizon, high social mobility is declaring, he said, "so there's less motivation to work."

If the current trend continues, it



**Employed** 



#### **Wider Demand Base** s Creating New Needs **And Diversified Tastes**

By George Fields

TOKYO - The Japanese conue to increase their consumption Western-style foods, but at the me time they continue to inno-te on their own cuisine — one ies not destroy the other. One of e key issues for the marketer is aether Japanese consumers are edding their homogeneous na-

The apparent fragmentation of e Japanese consumer is occurring cause of the greatly expanded mand base, which in turn creates w needs and has nothing to do ith the breakdown of the homogeaty of society.

Admittedly within the very small

port segment — 2 percent of nomobile registrations — BMW is been successful by recognizing e needs of a minority, as had lercedes earlier. BMW, the new itry, started to take off when a rtain group dynamism became

The Japanese educational sys-m is a powerful contributor to the rmation of the group. Despite the intinuing debate on educational fundamental changes will to come, given the enbureaucratic infrastruc-And with more and more stugoing to the universities only to the United States),

come closest to the global mar-4. Youthful consumers in many itures lack individual confidence thus, as a group, create fads. very fluidity of their tastes ds to create the illusion of "indialization" of the Japanese marbut is still more a function of

The new products that stay the tance are mostly those that are ile to plug into a group dynamism

cessful, they have to be transferable to another group, as the original group's character changes with newly acquired social responsibil-

For impact in the marketplace, the rapidly changing position of women is the most important fac-tor. Many of the features are recognizable in the West but the female consumer who evolves will still be uniquely Japanese in many respects for some time to come. More important to the marketer is the fact that they are moving from one set of consumer needs to another by virtue of greater affluence, independence, social recognition and free time. The results are evident in booming markets for certain sports-related goods, culture cen-ters, fashion items, travel, family restainants

The growth in the dissemination and manipulation of information related to services has had its impact. The home-delivery firm of Footwork discovered that it could deliver a special type of melon from the northernmost island to any home in Japan before the product perished, a feat beyond the capabil-ities of the existing distribution sys-tem. The concept of "direct delivery from the source" was successfully launched, tapping latent consumer needs that were perfectly consistent with traditional

The diversification of the Jan nese consumers' tastes is the net result of moving from a production-based to a marketing-oriented culture. Demand exceeded supply in the halcyon days of growth turning the Japanese marketing establishment into solid supply-sid ers. There is now a scramble to provide a raison d'être for a prodect other than functional excellence and price.

George Fields is president of ASI Market Research (Japan) Inc.



### A Glittering Prosperity Masks the Gap in Quality

average salary of 1.92 million year

per year, compared with 3.86 mil-lion yen for men. But since women mostly work to supplement the family budget, there is no wide disparity in income on a household

Rural areas have not been ne-glected at the expense of cities in receiving economic benefits. Due to the patronage nature of Japanese politics, dominated by rural-based politicians, the countryside has re-ceived a rich harvest of publicworks projects, from bullet-train lines to extensive hospital facilities. Farmers are heavily subsidized by the government there are plans to spread the benefits of technology into the countryside by building a dozen or so "technopolis" regions that will house high-tech industries.

But Japanese perceptions of their living standards, have not changed much since the late 1950s

changed much since the late 1950s although the population is better fed, better housed and better clothed than 25 years ago.

Despite Japan's rapid economic growth during most of this period, public-opinion polls have revealed that about 65 percent of Japanese believe that their standard of living has not improved at the same page. has not improved at the same pace, although 90 percent of the population now considers itself part of the middle class, compared with 72 percent in the late 1950s.

Recently, the polls have noted a growing pessimism among a sizable minority of Japanese about their economic future. For example, 22.7 percent said last year that their

from the previous year and 38.6 emerging wage gap is the appearpercent replied that it was harder to ance for the first time in the postmake a living than before. More- war period of what is termed the over, the number of those who consider themselves lower middle class extravagant spending is still gener-(27.1 percent) rather than middle ally considered socially unacceptmiddle class (54.6 percent) has in- able, this class of wealthy urbanites

Another disturbing sign of an creased slightly by 4 to 5 percent has provided a ready market for since the mid-1970s. There is a \$4,000 ocean cruises, \$400,000 con-

The debt situation is not as serious as that faced by the U.S. and some European countries due to the high savings rate.

growing nostalgia within Japan for dominiums and \$12,000 jewelry for the 1950s, when economic prospects seemed unlimited and the nation was united behind the one goal

of rebuilding the country. That has given rise to talk that the country's middle-class concountry's initial con-sciousness is slowly breaking down, caused by widening income gaps. One example of growing wage dif-ferences is that between those of last year, Japan's economic health is not in doubt. working in large firms with 500 or more employees and those working in small enterprises with fewer than 30 employees. While in 1972 work-

ers in small companies were earning 62.8 percent of the wages received by large-corporation employees, the ratio had dropped to 56.6 percent by 1983. The dis-parity is even greater when it is considered that large companies offer more generous benefits, from housing assistance to retirement allowances, than smaller ones. ment may have to shoulder a great-

growth rate of 6.5 percent during the first half of fiscal 1984 (the highest among the major non-Communist industrialized powers) and with industrial production climbing to 9.2 percent at the end

However, some segments of Jap-anese society could face a bleaker future, particularly the aged. With-in the next 15 years, one out of every five Japanese will be 60 years or older. With national pensions inadequate, most workers who retire from their career jobs are forced to take another job to make ends meet. But the number of positions available for elderly workers is rapidly filling up and the governRISING UNEMPLOYMENT

er share of supporting the aged in

Not seeking work

the future. That comes at a time when the

result of pump-priming measures that started in the mid-1970s to counter the effects of the oil-price overnment is trying to contain uge budget deficits, amounting to

'81

To finance its fiscal 1985 budget a total of about 120 trillion yen, the of 52.5 trillion yen, the Japanese

Source: Japanese Journal of Trade & Industry

-A NATION AT WORK-Of Japan's 120 million people, almost half - 56 million -

Unemployed

have jobs, while 1.52 million continue to seek work,

government will have to borrow around 20 percent of that amount and 20 percent of the budget will go for debt service on past borrowings. Social spending has already been frozen for three years and the government is now considering an

increase in taxes. The government's debt situation s not as serious as that faced by the United States and some European countries due to Japan's high sav-ings rate, which is likely to remain high so long as Japan does not provide comprehensive welfare benefits, thus providing an incen-

tive for continued savings.

But the aged may have to pay for that state of affairs, especially when they will have to depend on a smaller working population, which may be less committed to the work ethic than previous generations.



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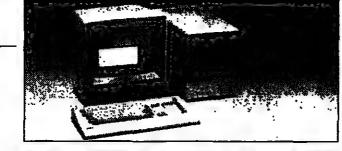
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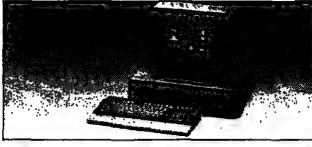
M343SX. 16-bit multi-user system

Features multiple operating systems (including multi-user Concurrent DOS 3.1 and MS-DOS<sup>TM</sup> version 2.0), IBM terminal emulation and full language support (FORTRAN, LEVEL-II COBOLTM, MBASIC, PASCAL, C, and Assembler). Also features PIPS, SORD's unique Pan Information Processing System, which integrates spreadsheet, data base, graphics, text processing and programming functions into one system.



M68, 8-bit/16-bit desktop system.

Offers multiple operating systems, just as the M343SX, and a 16-bit/8-bit CPU design which enables it to run both 16-bit and 8-bit software, including PIPS, BASIC, and all CP/M-based programs.



IS-11C. Portable Business Computer.

Lightweight, book-size system featuring 80 char x 25 line flip-up LCD screen, bit-mapped multi-window graphics, built-in high-speed microcassette drive, full-function word processor, built-in modern with automatic diafling.



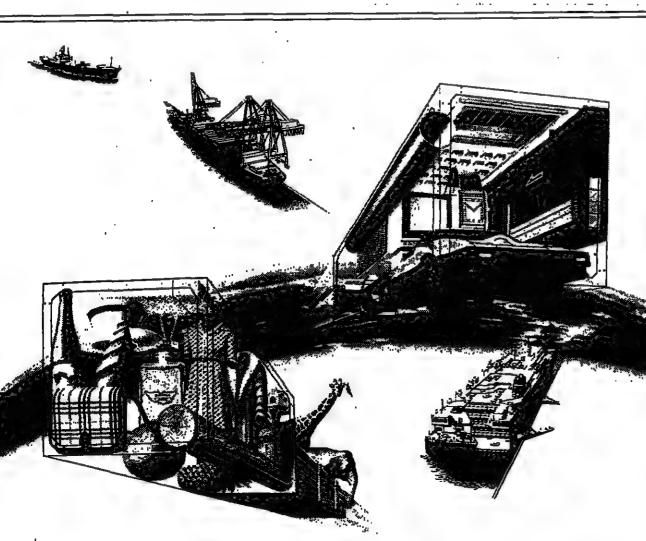
"CAD-BRAIN", Turnkey CAD Package.

Low-cost/high-powered hardware/software package that brings computer aided design within the financial reach of the independent designer. Also suitable, of course, for large firms. Features high-resolution 1024 x 780 dot color monitor, a complete range of built-in design elements ("primitives"), and full graphics features.



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SORD COMPUTER CORPORATION Kyobashi K-1 Bidg., 7-12 Yaene 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104, Japan. Phone: (03) 281-8130 Telez: 2224225 SORDIN J SORD COMPUTER (U.K.) LTD. Samuel House 6 St. Alban's St. Hay Mariet London SW 174SQ Telephone: (01) 930-4214 Telez: 296885 SORD UK G FAX: 930-6483 Concurrent DOS in a registred tradement of Digital Restorch Corporation MS-DOS is a registred tradement of Mercophi Corporation. Level 4 COBOL is a registred tradement of Merco Focus Corporation



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A SPECIAL REPORT ON JAPAN

### Secondary Suppliers **Keep Engine Running** In Good Times and Bad

By Darryl Gibson

pan's industrial giants, Matsushita.
Hitachi, Nippon Kokan, Honda.
Toyota and others, have become
synonymous with industrial power
of this decade, but this success does not spring from technological and managerial advances alone.
In the rigidly hierarchial struc-

pyramid of secondary and tertiary suppliers, which not only keep the economic engine firing smoothly in good times, but also act as buffers to soften the blow of economic turndowns for their main patrons. For despite the tame and size of

the giants, Japan's economy rests mostly on small and medium-size ses that supply the parts and labor for the companies at the

On average, Japanese manufacturing firms employ only 15 people, while in the United States the comparable figure is 60. And when the close relationship means that pared with 25 percent in the United creased markedly.

than 300 workers, 65.5 percent tation to change is faster than in were subcontractors. What this systems where suppliers are at means for the Japanese employee's arm's length from their customers.

TOKYO - The names of Ja. ers fill Japanese orders. But even at home the company

Each spring, throngs of female high school graduates are recruited to fill the ranks on hand assembly lines. Few last more than a few years, so the predominately female labor force is at the low end of the ture of Japanese manufacturing wage structure and the male man-the famous rest comfortably atop a agers, most of whom can expect agers, most of whom can expect lifetime employment, spend much

of their time training new workers.

At the next level down, the company's own suppliers often work at nome or at other small premises to manufacture plastic fittings of similar small articles on a piecework

In boom times, the company's assembly lines are full and the tertiary suppliers work hard to meet and for the assembler. But In 1981, the last year for which when the economy slows, the seccomplete figures are available, ondary work force is trimmed by there were 713,000 Japanese manuquick attrition and no hiring of new facturers employing 10.6 million graduates, while workers on the terpeople. Compared with the United States, where 312,000 corporations jobs or return to their rice fields. States, where 312,000 corporation employed 21.9 million, the predominance of small and medium but layoffs are rare. The lower-ranked firms squeeze their work

parable lights is 60. And when the close relationship means that companies employing fewer than technology is often shared with af100 people are included, fully 58 filiates and independent suppliers percent of Japan's labor force more quickly than might happen worked for small companies comotherwise and efficiency is in-

With so many firms dependent At firms in Japan with fewer on the corporation at the top, adap-

In the rigidly hierarchial structure of Japanese manufacturing, the famous rest comfortably atop a pyramid of secondary and tertiary suppliers, which ... soften the blow of economic turndowns.

position within the hierarchy is all mportant. At the industrial giant, employ-

ces can expect relatively high wages, substantial company benefits, often including housing or help in purchasing a home, and a virtual guarantee of lifetime employment. At the secondary level, the saia-

ries and benefits slip considerably. For those relegated to the third level, the wages, benefits and guarantee of a job are all subject to the whim of the employer. Within the auto industry for example, a recent study showed that

an unnamed giant had direct rela-5,437 secondary subcontractors and 41,703 tertiary subcontractors, all producing parts and services. The pressure to supply with economy and reliability increases

with each step down the pyramid. At the secondary level, where the companies are large and often directly affiliated with the giants, the demands are already great. A manufacturer outside Tokyo.

for example, supplies cables and wires to most of the majors, but in each case delivery must be made in a truck built by the buyer. A load of inished parts for Toyota requires a Toyota delivery truck, just as a load for Nissan requires a Nissan.

The expense in simply meeting the logistical demands of delivery puts extraordinary pressure on the company. To cope, the firm has gone offshore, mostly to cheap-la-bor countries like Thailand and the long and complicated.

long and complicated.

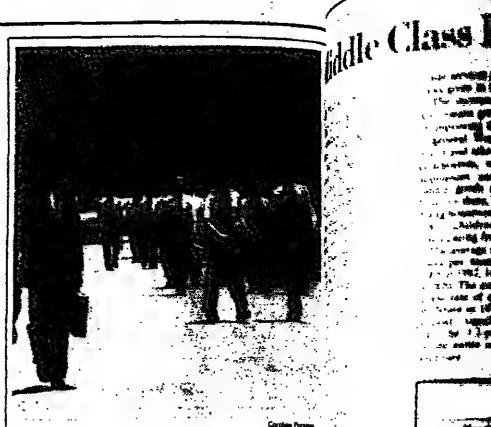
In such an event, the social imben, after a disastrous year, it was taken over by Toshiba, one of Japan's biggest electronics.

While there is mounting union Unions are generally one-company affairs and have little say beyond day-to-day operations and annual wage negotiations with their own

The one factor that may precipitate a change in the pyramid is of International Trade and Industrechnology. For despite the overall by found that at the end of 1984 rapid sharing of new manufactur-

nent, the capital to institute robotics, computers or simply new meis impressive, the funds remain tiny chanical devices is lacking. The top compared to those in America, manufacturers, when trying to Definitional problems make comautomate beyond simple assembly operations, increasingly are finding that the lower echelon is where the change is needed.

The growing recognition of the need for systemic, rather than simtal hardly existed in Japan. Sord ple corporate, change may lead to Computer, a personal computer greater capital tiemps and more firm set up in 1971 by an entreprebenefits at the subcontracting level neur in his 20s, Takayoshi Shima, ple corporate, change may lead to benefits at the subcontracting level in the long run, but the job of coordinating operations at thou-sands of firms is clearly going to be



Office workers in Tokyo's business district.

### Venture Boom Spawns An Innovative Breed Of Young Entrepreneurs

TOKYO — It is fashionable to talk of a new "venture boom" in Japan, American-style venture cap-ital, it is often said, is creating a new class of Japanese entrepre-

After 1945 new entrepreneurs launched firms like Sony and Honda in a marked departure from the old prewar dominance by big industrial groups called zaibatsu. But since then, big firms have dominated Japan's economy. In contrast to American experience, most technological innovation in Japan has come from big companies. If venture capital could now after this, it would be a profound social amd economic change.

However, talk of a rebirth of entrepreneurship in Japan is, to para-phrase Mark Twain, much exaggerated. There has been a big pressure for greater integration of improvement in the availability of the manufacturing economy, the venture capital — loosely defined picture is unlikely to alter soon. as funds invested as shareholdings in risky, start-up companies — in Japan. But it is from a very small base. And even more scarce than the cash are the budding entrepreneurs waiting to use it.

A recent survey by the Ministry welcoming of innovation and the the amount of venture capital inrapid sharing of new manufactur-ing discoveries, the fragmentation 85 billion yea (\$325 million), about of the industrial structure makes 125 percent higher than a year ear-sweeping technological change lier. There are now more than 50 firms set up to provide venture cap-At tiny subcontracting firms ital, many of them affiliates of sewhere only the boss and a handful curity companies, banks and traditional contractions in the second contraction of workers turn out a single composing houses.

parison difficult, but one estimate says that the sums invested in Japan total well under 10 percent of those in the United States.

found it very hard to raise money. "No banks would lend to us" Mr. Shiina said. In February Sord's meNow there is money, venture capital firms still do not find it ear to invest. About a third of all thi funds available remains uninvest

According to the newsletter Ja pan Financial Report, the bigges and oldest venture capital firm, la pan Associated Finance Co. known as Jafco, an affiliate of th country's biggest securities firm. Nomura, has made big loans to consumer finance companies calle sarakin, or loan sharks.

Hardly venture businesses, thes do offer high interest returns. Simi larly, Nikko Venture Capital, ar other brokerage affiliate, has n portedly invested half its capital i a property subsidiary of the giar Matsushita electronics group.

So where are all the entrepre-neurs? The Trade Ministry report. that around 2,000 firms have n ceived venture capital in recer years. The biggest share has gon: predictably, to electronics fun followed by telecommunication financial firms and computer sol

Japan's biggest financial new paper, the Nihon Keizai Shimba recently took an opinion poll new entrepreneurs in order to tra-who they are and where they con-from. Of 1,697 people polled on 541 answered the questionnaire. Nevertheless, the responses we

About 80 percent of the compny presidents that responded hr previously been employed at b. Japanese companies, but mostly lowly positions. They have left ve: untarily. Roughly 45 percent of r. search and development or design departments of big firms. Respordents reported that only a third the employees of their compani-have previous working experience Two-thirds are new graduates school leavers.

Most important of all, the Nihr-Keizai survey stressed that many the so-called venture businesse were actually firms spun off by b companies. Electronics firms sur-as Toshiba, Fujitsu and NEC afond of spinning off divisions spin-offs then operate in a mcthan the parent but have the parent

# Industry Associations Protect Old, Nurture New able, nor even desirous, of carrying out protectionist aims through carries as do associations in declining of industry-government cooperation invisible to the consumer and officialt to prosecute for the Fair Trade Commission. Trade Commission. The case was finally conclusion in 1984, when the executives we fined and received suspended in the intervening 10 ye.

By Susan Moffat

TOKYO - Trade associations in Japan act as both nurturing industries such as textiles, steel, mother hens and as fiercely protection petrochemicals and paper.

In the 1950s and 1960s the assoare trying to discipline Japan's fiercely competitive high-technology industries into joint research standardization efforts.

But as Japan's enterprises mamajor corporations, including groups over international trade, those in newer industries, seem However, the main telecor and their headmasters in govern- associations over 600 members,

duction levels. They get together at the headquarters of Keidanren, the will take, but he can rest assured

tion recently complained to the

standards and certification proceciations, known as kyokai, mid-dures, an action that often effecwifed Japan's emergence as a world tively blocks foreign products, U.S. leader in heavy industry. Now they trade negotiators say.
The United States finds the pro-

posed inspections institute for telecommunications products, whose and development projects and directors consist of major Japanese manufacturers, a particularly glar-ing example of the power of govture along with its economy, some ernment-sanctioned industry However, the main telecomready to come out from under the munications association has more tutelage of trade associations — than 200 members, the electronic

ment bureaucracies such as the and observers say they are far less Ministry of International Trade unified than associations of oldand Industry.

But the heads of the top five steel

line industries. But associations of industries both booming and founcompanies still meet each week in dering share common patterns of the Getsuyokai (Monday Club) patriarchal influence over their along with ministry officials to trade.

The small businessman has little The small businessman has little

federation of economic organizathat the big companies will stick to the Petroleum Association and 17 tions, the mentor of Japan's 23,573 the principle of protecting the weak trade associations and one of the areatest concentrations of power in may be all-powerful, but they are not ruthless. On the other hand, the president The view that a balance of com-

of the computer industry associa- petition and cooperation among enterprises is essential to the health U.S. trade representative, William of an industry is a tenet shared by E. Brock, that the Japanese commost trade associations and the

of MITI officials legitimizes what many would call cartel-like behav-ior under the guise of "administra-tive guidance," the moral persua-sion regularly dispensed by MITI that is practically, though not legal-

ly, binding.

"Administrative guidance" is the bogeyman of the Fair Trade Commission. "Cartels," its official position reads, "are more likely to be brought about through administrative guidance toward trade associa-

Individual monopolizers are rare in Japan. As in everything else, it is a matter of group rule. Of the 765 cases decided by the FTC since the establishment of the Anti-Monopoly Act in 1949, the majority involved trade associations.

And the most celebrated violation of the act by a trade association pointed even industry fingers at administrative guidance. After the first oil shock, in 1974,

oil company officials were criminally charged with price fixing. The defense they pleaded blamed addefense they pleaded blamed ad-ministrative guidance for leading are many cartels in Japan opera them astray from paths of free

The Tokyo High Court did not accept the argument, or at least it association could not control the unruly members of its robust sector.

Associations of growing high-tech industries are not generally and ludustry.

The associations of MITI work on the associations of MITI work on the common goals through a complex network of personal connections based on old-school and former—job ties that make the process within the oil industry.

Calls. It was the industry associations government complicity in scarces, but it is easy to trace newspaper printed the names of 50 careers of MITI and other burners of former MITI officially members of its case, but it is easy to trace newspaper printed the names of 50 careers of MITI and other burners of former MITI officially members, who after forced retirement complicity in scarces, but it is easy to trace newspaper printed the names of 50 careers of MITI and other burners of former MITI officially members of its case, but it is easy to trace newspaper printed the names of 50 careers of MITI and other burners of former MITI officially members of its case, but it is easy to trace newspaper printed the names of 50 careers of MITI and other burners of former deputy ministers, who after forced retirement complicity in scarces, but it is easy to trace newspaper printed the names of 50 careers of MITI and other burners of former deputy ministers, who after forced retirement complicity in scarces, but it is easy to trace newspaper printed the names of 50 careers of MITI and other burners of former deputy ministers, who after forced retirement of the names of 50 careers of MITI and other burners of former deputy ministers, who after forced retirement of the names of 50 careers of MITI and other burners of former deputy ministers, who after forced retirement of the names of 50 careers of MITI and other burners of former deputy ministers, who after forced retirement of the names of 50 careers of MITI and other burners of former deputy ministers. did not dare prosecute MITI offi-

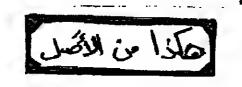
But in the intervening 10 ye the Fair Trade Commission & slipped back into its earlier time. ity. Recessions had help strengthen the cartelizing nature the associations and the number trade association-related decisis 33 in 1973 to two in 1983.

In fact, last December, where small gasoline retailer tried to be the MITI-Petroleum Associat system by importing cheap ga-line against administrative gt ance, it was thwarted when ... banks suddenly pulled out the credit. But the commission did come to the consumers' rescue a had in 1974.

Even under present favort. economic conditions, there are legal cartels in Japan that are empted from the Anti-Monor: Act, some for reasons of structi adjustment (that is, reduction) overcapacity), others to aid ra-nalization (for example, proc specialization by enterprise).

The number of exempted car: is decreasing commission offic. without the benefit of legal s

It is hard to track down spe acts of restriction of competitio



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A SPECIAL REPORT ON JAPAN

# Middle Class Discovers the High Life

Be Matiko Fujiwara

OKYO — A survey last conducted by the Prime linister's Office shows that fore than 90 percent of the apanese view themselves as niddle class. The further stabisization of consumer prices and ntinued increase in income, though small in both nominal d real terms, have helped the nese feel relatively secure their middle-class standard If living in a time of slow ecoromic growth.

Consumer prices rose only 14 percent in fiscal 1982 and 9 percent in fiscal 1983, markag a record low for two consective years out of the last 25. the average monthly income of he wage-earning household in 983-1984 was 409,000 yen \$1,573), a 1.5-percent increase

Today, Japanese homes are nobably better equipped with ome appliances than most twertean and European ome appliances than most merican and European merican and European Manual Manua

heir homes.

There is a growing tendency
There is a growin plfillment beyond material realth. Since 1978, surveys how that those who seek this ath have outnumbered those who wish to improve their life n terms of possessions. In a 983 survey, 46 percent viewed ersonal fulfillment as the most inportant thing in their lives thile only 37 percent wanted reater material wealth.

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Book (4) Comments

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**化品品和一一。** 

Four basic changes in the onsumption patterns of Japa-ese families reflect this shift in he value system: an increase in rpenditure on services, a trend >ward quality buying of durais le goods and services, a rise in pending on leisure and educa-con, and an increase in the use . . . consumer credit.

In 1982, 43.4 percent of ousehold expenditure was for ervices, 56.6 percent for goods. he ratio of service expenditure rew almost 11 percent since ≥ 965, 1.5 percent since 1980.

The ratio for selective expenfiture has been higher in service consumption than in goods xinstimption. For goods, 76.4 percent is indispensable expen-finge and 23.6 percent is selective, while for services, 54.3 percent is indispensable and 45.7 Sercent selective. Demand for ervices is expected to increase teadily with the growth of in-

\_ Japanese families today pend more on both selective ervices such as laundry and dry earning, remodeling of homes ad automobile maintenance, storing and dining out, and dispensable services such as nt, lighting and facil, transortation and communications.

With the shift toward greater arsonal fulfillment in the value stem, the quality orientation evident in consumption of xh goods and services. A sursy of family income and exanditure showed that there has en a trend toward higher sality durable goods purused at higher cost. The 1983 port by the Hakuhodo Instite of Life and Living also incated that such quality goods multiplex television, central zing, solar-water heating stems and custom-made tchens rank very high in the items the Japanese want to . rchase in the near future.

In services, the stronger qualet () [1] references for more tailormade services and personal services given in the home.

The increase in leisure time also means greater possibilities in improving the quality of life in general. Workers work fewer hours and take longer holidays. Housewives, with more home appliances and more convemence goods and services offered to them, spend less time doing housework. Mothers with fewer children spend fewer hours caring for them.

The average number of work hours per month decreased to 174.6 in 1982, 14 hours less than in 1970. The average annual increase rate of sport-related ex-penditure in 1975-1982 was 8.7 percent, significantly higher than the 1.2-percent increase for the entire consumption ex-

The greater emphasis on lei-sure as shown in the Hakuhodo survey on Japanese young adults, indicates that the consumption connected with leisure will continue to grow. The new generation of Japanese is itted to work and leisure almost equally,

Education and education-related expenditure has also shown rapid growth in recent years. It grew 5.2 percent and 4.2 percent in 1982 and 1983. respectively, considerably higher than the growth in total household expenditure.

In the hope of giving them a well-rounded education, many parents give their young children such lessons as piano, swimming and abacus. As the children grow older, parents spend a lot to send them to ity of pupils in junior high school have special tutoring sessions two to three days a week which costs an average of 13,800 yen a month, according to a 1984 Sanwa Bank survey. Today, the costs of extracurno ular class and mtoring make up Il percent of the entire expenditure on education.

With the new leisure-oriented generation of Japanese growing older and joining the mainstream of society, the use of credit is becoming more popular. In 1982, 57 billion credit cards were issued: the number doubled in three years.

Mariko Fujiwara is director of English publications and over-seas research at the Hakuhado Institute of Life and Living.

	ERE THE PAYCHECK GOI	
erage Monthly Earnings (in yen)		% of income
405,517	Gross income	
344,113	Net income	84.8
	Partial breakdown of disposable income	% of net incom
272,199	Living Expenditure	79.1
72,099	Food.	20.9
28,703	Housing, fuel and light	8.3
18,910	Clothing and footwear	5.5
6,436	Medical care	1.9
10,414	Education	3.0
23,462	Reading and recreation	6.8
71,914	Propensity to save	20.9

### Defining the Upper-Class Strata: No Single Group Pulls the Strings

By Barbara Casassus

TOKYO - Only a handful of Japanese consider themselves upper class, not that the term has anything to do with the clearly defined, conflictridden stratification familiar to the West Europe-

No single elite group pulls the strings in Japan. It is full of what sociologists call "status inconsistencies," where position in one sphere has no automatic ripple effect. And since World War II, there has been a considerable difference in opward mobility between generations.

Professor Seisaburo Sato of Tokyo University, the breeding ground of top civil servants and industrialists, places the Japanese elite in four categories: leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratagers and the less influential intellectuals, who are nainly scholars in top universities.

Academics are divided over many aspects of who takes precedence over whom in the nation's life. But they concur in the view that since the economic boom of the 1960s, politicians and industry have strengthened their grip at the expense of the bureaucracy, once heraided as the driving force behind Japan Inc. Nonetheless, civil scrvants' power is considerable - on a par with their counterparts in France - and their prestige re-

mains high.

According to Professor Shoichi Watanabe of Sophia University, the Liberal Democratic Party has been in power so long that veteran parliamentarians know the laws of the land better than some civil servants, and industry can operate more freely now that certain government controls have been lifted. "At recirement, senior civil screants are starting to have difficulty in securing second jobs in the private sector," he says.

The pecking order within industry has become blurred. Traditional smokestack manufacturers are losing status as the industrial structure shifts to high technology and services. But this phenomenon "has yet to be reflected in the leadership of the influential business organizations, such as the Keidanren [the federation of economic organizations," Professor Yasusuke Murakami of Tokyo University said.

Sociologists disagree over whether such postwar conglomerates as Matsushita, Sony and Honda belong to the establishment. Some still regard them as entrepreneurs, along with such companies as Seibu, Kyocera and Daiei, while others point to the eminence of personalities like the Sony chairman, Akio Morita, whose influence extends beyond the boundaries of the business in which he is directly engaged.

Another issue where consensus is lacking is whether class distinctions are hardening and a nouveau riche emerging, Statistics show that wage and personal-asset gaps are widening. Many owners of small and medium-sized enterprises are significantly wealthier than major corporations salaried presidents, who have risen through the ranks. These owners are spending their disposable incomes with increasing flamboyancy — on lavish marriages for their daughters, expensive clothes for their wives and jewelry for their dogs.

Inheritance tax is draconian, but smaller compa nies can circumvent the problem by nominating family members as directors and managers.

Money alone does not transform a Japanese into perceived member of the clite. Former Prime Minister Kakuci Tanaka is an example. He has wealth and, despite indictment in the Lockheed bribery case, retains political power. But he does not have the "right" educational background.

The "examination hell" illustrates the importance of academic credentials. The principle of equal opportunity for all, which allowed the offspring of the poor to reach Tokyo University, no longer applies. The costs of education, including preparation for exams, permit only the better off to finance their children through the fierce competi-

Perhaps surprisingly, the institution's supremacy among bureaucrats and corporate executives does not extend to the present generation of political leaders. No more than a substantial minority of the heads of the five factions of the Liberal Democratic Party and their heirs apparent are alumni of Tokyo University.

Politics is one area where the de facto hereditary rights can prevail. Constituencies are handed down from father to son, although power within the

party is not guaranteed to follow.

With the postwar land reforms, the breakup of the zaibatsu corporate empires and abolition of the 19th-century peerage, many wealthy families lost a great deal of their assets and influence. Some have faded into the baze of the middle class and it is (Continued on Next Page)



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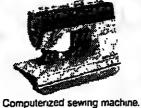
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Electronic office typewriter







Electronic knilting machine



wift to a Service Society Is Hurting the Unions Automation and the increasing ment system, which applies to have given up their role in leading unwillingness of Japanese to work about the top third of all Japanese general strikes, such as the one in infactories means that the industri-

ear enter the 30th annual of shunto, or spring struggle, ge negotiations, they are also ig to reverse, or at least halt, a e in their influence.

ast powerful organized forces an, with 56 percent of worknomized in 1949. Last year, to a record postwar low of . cent, the minth consecutive

growth of the labor market ipaced the growth of union ship. While the number of ne workers in Japan in-1 from 32.7 million in 1970 million in 1984, the number on workers only rose from illion to 12.5 million during ne period, with the unions y losing 56,000 members last

changing structure of the se economy largely explains maller share of the working tion is joining the unions. those entering the labor ver the last 15 years have no the service sector, the y least suitable for union due to the large number of Herprises involved, and it is d to employ 60 percent of k force by 1990.

mirest, the manufacturing the union power base, cmpercent of the work force same percentage it had in

al labor force will continue to shrink. The union federations, such as the General Council of Trade he early years of the postwar Unions of Japan (SOHYO), are labor unions were one of trying to meet this shift in the labor market by turning their attention from large manufacturing companies, where most union workers reentage of unionized work- are, to smaller, more labor-intensive enterprises. But the unique structure of the union system in

> Japanese unions, unlike those in the West, are organized around companies, not crafts, and the stress is on company loyalty rather than kinship with fellow workers outside the firm, although the company unions belong to union groups covering specific industries and the much larger national union federations such as SOHYO.

Japan hinders such a strategy.

With unionized workers sharing in a company's increased prosperity through higher bonuses and better fringe benefits, they are likely to oppose any action that would cut into the company's profits, includ-ing the unionization of small and medium companies, which are primarily used to do subcontracting work for major corporations.

Company unions at many big corporations like to encourage this view since it is not in their interest to make subcontracting more expensive. The use of the marginal labor for subcontracting also gives the major corporations the flexibility to maintain the lifetime employ-

extra workers during a boom period and then lay them off during a

Workers at the smaller companies also realize there is a disadvantage in starting up a union since higher union wages would force the bigger companies to look for another subcontractor or else do the work themselves. While the unionized share of the labor market is eroding, the source of the unions' political strength, the public-sector companies, is also under attack. Unions in state-run enterprises are more militant than company unions and are major supporters of the opposition Japan Socialist Par-

Union relations are worse in the public sector because workers and the conservative Liberal Democratic Party government are usually on the opposite sides of the polical fence and the government does not extend the same kind of paternalistic treatment offered by private management to company unions.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is trying to defuse the power of the public-sector unions by denationalizing Nippon Telegraph and Telephone and the Japan Salt and Tobacco Monopoly on April 1. His next target for denationalization is the Japan National Rail-

downturn in the economy. Japanese mions, in some ways,

are the victims of their own success. Members have grown complacent since the unions have won for them many of the benefits still sought by some unions in the West, including job security, a share in corporate decision-making and job retraining programs. Pay increases, moreover. have matched or exceeded the consumer price index. Union allegiance was never strong in any case since Japanese

gement-labor relations do not have the same legacy of class con-frontation as in the West. Unions, for example, represent both white-and blue-collar workers in a company, which reinforces the belief among most Japanese that they are truly a middle-class nation. The union federations, such as SO-HYO, have tried to reawaken interest among the rank and file by emphasizing more such quality-of-life issues as shorter work weeks during the recent shunto negotia-

But the only factor that is likely to produce a major revival of union activity is if the economy turns sour for at least some of the work force. Unions, for example, got a spurt in growth after the mid-1970s oil crisis, and predictions that growing wage gaps in Japan could result in the appearance of a "new poor" The threat of denationalization could give unions a renewed role to has already curbed somewhat the play.

- JACK BURTON

# Trains Take Back Seat to Cars As a Means of Moving People

By Marc Beauchamp

TOKYO — In Japan, a nation that boasts one of the world's best mass-transit networks, the automo-bile has managed over the past 25 years to derail the train as the No. 1 way to move people. In 1960, according to the Minis-

try of Transport, cars carried just 4.7 percent of passengers (on a passenger-kilometer basis). Today, they carry 43 percent, a ninefold increase. Meanwhile, the share carried by trains dropped from 75 per-cent to less than 40 percent.

This turnabout has occurred despite the disadvantages of owning a car in Japan - steep taxes, road tolls, \$2-a-gallon gasoline, traffic jams, parking shortages — and despite Japan's clean, efficient and safe trains, subways and buses.

Indeed, Japan is a country that is well suited for mass transit. Of its industry, of course. 119 million people, 75 percent live in cities served by extensive, if crowded, public transportation.
With so many reasons not to own

ing the railroad for the highway? The major reasons are byproducts of Japan's prosperity. Rising living standards have simply made cars more affordable. In the 1960s, when Japan's gross national product was growing at double-digit rates, car ownership climbed an av-

erage of 35 percent a year. Status is another factor. Today, many people buy cars not so much out of need as to keep up with their neighbors. Japanese car commer-cials are slick and sexy, often shot in the American Southwest or other wide-open spaces. Never mind that for most motorists in Japan the reality is traffic jams and dangerously narrow streets.

There are more than 43 million automobiles on the roads of Japan today, up from only 1.4 million in 1960. This is good news for the auto

In just 25 years, Japan's auto industry went from building 500,000 vehicles a year to more than 11 million, about half destined

dustry accounts, directly or indirectly, for 10 percent of total employment, 10 percent of total manufacturing output and 15 per-cent of industrial research-and-development spending.
Meanwhile, public transport has

fallen behind the demand caused by population growth and the mi-gration of millions of Japanese from the countryside into major industrial centers.

The growth in the use of autos, trucks and airlines in the postwar era has been especially bad news for the Japanese National Railroads, the government-run organization that owns 80 percent of the country's rail network.

Besides losing passengers, the JNR has lost out to trucks and The JNR, saddled with moneylosing rural lines, high construction ships in the freight market. Because costs of its three high-speed "bullet" train lines and a bloated payroll, is forecast to lose \$6.8 billion in the year ending March 31. In the crease over 1960, Ships, to, have a specific part of the part of red every year since 1964, when it modestly increased their share

From left: Automobiles jam the Ginza, the high-speed bullet train, and a packed Tokyo subway. since 1960. As a result, rail today :2!, lines. Japan's 14 major private growth of major urban areas in the financial position to take the le moves only 7.4 percent of Japan's railroads specialize in passenger past 25 years, has strained the cain building more railroads, his opened its first and only money-making bullet line, the JNR has run up deficits of more than \$84 billion, moves only 7.4 percent of Japan's freight, down from 39 percent 25 equivalent to the outstanding foreign debt of Mexico. The govern-

Yet trains remain indispensable, specially in major cities like Tokyo and Osaka, where they carry millions of commuters. In 1983, private railroads carried 11.5 billion passengers, and even with its troubles, the JNR carried 6.74 bil-

railroads specialize in passenger service but avoid competing direct-ly with the JNR by radiating out from urban areas. Yet the prosperous private railroads are, in fact, more business conglomerates than

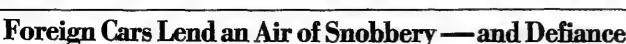
simply rail companies - most of their profits come from interests in real estate, department stores, amusement parks, even baseball

pacity of transport facilities. Yet despite this, stations are vir-

tually spotless, trains frequent and on time, vandalism and crime almost unknown. Fares are relatively modest and maps, schedules and color-coded transfer instructions are easy to follow. In major cities, station names and other informa-

continue to build cars for the mestic market. In 1984, they sold record 5.44 million vehicles home. But the road system cam The major problem facing JaThe JNR's system consists mostly of intercity trunk lines and large numbers of secondary, largely ruThe major problem facing Jation are also given in English.

Japan's transport system is likely to remain overloaded for years to only 1 percent in 1984 over they come. The government is not in a



TOKYO -- Considering the cost and problems involved in owning a foreign car here and the dubious image imports have in con-formist Japan, it is hardly surprising that

ownership of one implies an element of snob-bery — and, at times, defiance. Shipping costs and hefty dealer markings put foreign cars out of reach of the vast majority of Japanese. Even a stripped-down Volkswagen Golf costs roughly twice as much as a comparable Japanese car. A mid-dle-of-the-line BMW or Mercedes-Benz costs as much as most Japanese earn in a year, Last year, 3,097,554 passenger cars were sold in Japan; of that total, only 41,982, or 1.4

percent, were foreign made.
In Japan, all cars, domestic and imported. are heavily taxed, with buyers paying more than \$2,500 per vehicle, about nine times what Americans pay. Imports face even stiffer taxes because they are usually bigger. Cars with engine displacements of less than 2000cc face an 18.5-percent commodity tax and those above that capacity are charged a 23percent tax. Last year, only 80,000 cars with engines larger than 2000cc were sold in Japan, but 20 percent were foreign made. Automakers like BMW Japan say they face dis-

Imports also cost more to maintain and repair. Owners often have to wait for parts to be shipped from overseas, and when they arrive, they cost more. There are fewer than 1,000 outlets for foreign automobiles, compared with more than 12,000 for domestic cars. Many dealers only handle imports as a

on Japan or its industries

facts and figures on Japanese firms).

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sideline, so owners may experience trouble with service.

Imports, especially American cars, tend to consume a lot of gasoline, and that is a

consideration in Japan, where gasoline costs about \$2 a gallon (7.6 liters).

Imports are also inconvenient. Most are left-hand drive while Japanese models are right-hand drive. This presents problems when passing another car, parking and pay-ing tolls. Moreover, big American and European cars are harder to maneuver and park in Japan, where streets are narrow and congest-

Besides the cost and inconvenience, there are other, less tangible, problems with own-ing a foreign car. Because foreign cars are expensive, many Japanese assume the people

driving them are tich.

While they may turn heads on the street, flashy foreign cars raise questions at the tax office. Last year, tax authorities, under pressure to crack down on cheaters, announced a new policy to go over the returns of self-employed people who own foreign cars.

With their obvious snob appeal, imported cars can evoke feelings of jealousy, sometimes resulting in vandalism. Officials at BMW Japan report that owners complain of mysterious scratches and dents.

As a rule, the Japanese frown on conspicu-

Top executives of leading Japanese compa-nies choose domestic models over imports. There is also an image problem with some

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foreign cars. If you drive a Volkswagen "Bee-tle" or a Mini, you may be seen as trendy and internationally minded, but a big flashy anto-mobile might associate you with the yakuza, or Japanese organized crime.

ment is now studying a plan to break up JNR and sell it to private

But despite all the reasons not to own a foreign car, the market for imports is recover-ing from a four-year decline, with the West Germans squarely in the driver's seat.

Foreign-car sales peaked in 1979, the year before the second "oil shock," at 60,161 units. West German automakers — led by Volks-wagen, Audi, Mercedes-Benz and BMW — had 55 percent of the market, while Detroit held around 28 percent. Sales of imports slumped as the Japanese economy contract-

But last year, reflecting the business recovery, sales of imported cars increased 19 percent, to 41,982 units, with West German makers increasing their share to 77 percent. Detroit, however, continued to slip, with sales of U.S. cars falling 10 percent, to 2,382 units, just 5 percent of the market.

A decade ago, American cars were popular with some self-made businessmen and show-business people but U.S.-made cars share since developed a reputation among some Japanese for shoddy workmanship and poor quality. West German cars, on the other hand, are perceived as better engineered, bet-

MARC BEAUCHAMP

#### New Automated Office Needs More Employees To Push the Buttons

By Jon Woronoff

TOKYO - Production of office automation equipment is booming in Japan, but rather than eliminating jobs in the office, it seems to be creating them. The reasons for this apparent contradiction are to be found in the country's economic system and corporate culture.

The output of computers, word processors, facsimile machines, photocopiers and dozens of other such items is growing at double-digit rates. But the need communes for salaried employees and office women who combine the functions of secretary and housemaid.

In fact, major companies have been biring slightly more personnel and they show a special interest in those who can work the new ma-

Part of the reason for this lies in how the Japanese economy functions. To begin with, much of the increased production has not been for Japanese consumption. At least half of the office machines pro-

The Upper Class:

(Continued From Previous Page)

debatable whether their ancestry

Others have rebuilt their for-

tunes on an unprecedented scale

and enjoy an added gloss because of their distinguished origins. These include the Mitsuis and Mit-

One thing is sure: the status of

In his book "Japanese Business

claimed to be descendants of samu-

subishis, who were barons.

Hard to Define

duced have been exported, espe-cially to the United States and Europe. The actual penetration of such equipment in the Japanese market has therefore been much slower than would appear from production figures.

arise out of Japan's corporate culture, which has proved to be reticent to integrating the machinery. Although companies want the latest gadgets, in many cases the equipment is not really used. It is parked on a table or desk, in plain view of visitors, but merely gathers dust because no one knows exactly what to do with it.

While the equipment is user friendly, this does not take into account the quirks of the Japanese management system. Decisionmaking is a group affair, based on long and close personal contacts. The computer is too cold a tool for individual managers; they cannot really use it and it cannot really

Moreover, a Japanese executive may feel that using a machine, any machine, is beneath him. Thus, technicians or female office workers are hired to work the equip-

The result has been not a computer on each desk but a bunch of machines off in the corner in the form of a computer pool, just like the typing pool, with other new equipment gathered around. The operators are mostly women, some of them freshly hired for the purpose, others having undergone some additional training. Any loss of personnel is minor. Such pools can be seen not only in ordinary companies but even in the offices

Leaders," Mannari Hiroshi states that as recently as 1970, about a third of respondents in a survey rai, who lost their privileges in the Meiji Restoration of 1868. The imperial family and their ment in manufacturing. There, the process of automation, which has advanced to robotization and has gone as far as "unmanned factories," is destroying jobs at a fast 60.2 percent of the total labor force costly does not bother them. It is a labor force costly does not bother them. It is a labor force costly does not bother them. It is a labor force costly does not bother them. It is a labor force costly does not bother them. It is a labor force costly does not bother them. It is a labor force costly does not bother them. It is a labor force costly does not bother them. It is a labor force costly does not bother them. It is a labor force costly does not bother them. It is a labor force costly does not bother them. It is a labor force costly does not bother them. It is a labor force costly does not bother them. It is a labor force costly does not bother them. It is a labor force costly does not bother them. relatives, however remote, are impervious to swings in the social "Even the prime minister's standing is negligible in compari-The emperor means about the same to the average Impanese as the pope does to Roman Catholics," Professor Watanabe said.

Royalty, with parliamentarians

So, while the Ministry of InterMinistry of Labor does not want to
as trunners-up, appear to be the
national Trade and Industry has see a reduction in traditional seronly exceptions to what has been been pushing automation for mandescribed as the most changeable ufacturing funding some of the redescribed as the most changeable ufacturing funding some of the re
Japanese society does not seem "The Japan Syndrome" (

But the more significant factors

similar efforts for the services. of securities firms or computer

Another reason for the anomaly of growing services employment despite automation is that the authorities are seriously worried about a decrease in jobs in this sector at the very time that automation is really creating unemploypace. The unemployed must go in 1990, almost 5 percent more somewhere and the services have than in 1980. always been the employer of last

uracturing running some of the research and offering cheap loans to ready to tolerate the loss of service Press, 1985).

purchase robots, it has not made jobs either. The onslaught of of automation has been undercut It is not that possibilities do not nearly turned back by what I exist. There are already prototypes appear to be mere foibles of cor of robots to clean floors or windows, to serve drinks and the like. like to do certain jobs themse But the last thing the ministry and prefer to have them done wants is to throw cleaning women, others. That is the very rain:

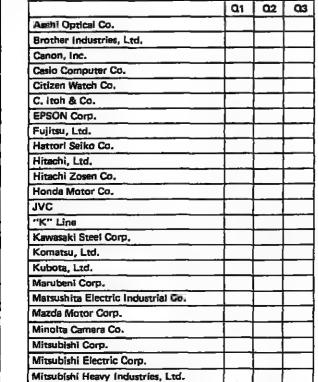
The Ministry of Labor is even more committed to making the services sector an abundant source of jobs. According to its projections, the share of workers in the agricul-Since it has to secure work for

about 3 million more people, the

rate culture. Some people do -waitresses or maintenance men out d'être of service industries.

More generally, the Japan like to have people to serve th They enjoy going to bars, res and so on. Those they prefer the best service, which uso: means more people in nicer

Press, 1981) and, more rece



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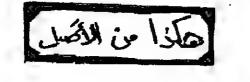
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### **Society Remains Unchanged** Despite 'New-Media' Boom

By Martin Roth

TOKYO — The Japanese call them "New Media," those communications systems seen as the wave of the future, such as videotex, caous forms of computer information networks. And for the past few years the country has been in the grip of a New Media boom, with well over 100 books published on the subject and a flurry of government and private surveys and re-

Yet, despite this interest, Japanese society has so far remained remarkably unaltered by the tele-communications revolution.

"There are no electronic cot-tages," said Richard Greer, senior representative of Baring Far East Securities, which for several years has been carrying out a series of surveys of the Japanese electronics and telecommunications industries. "People still want to get out of their houses to work. And the housewives go out shopping every-day. Tele-shopping from home hasn't caught on yet."

Media as a tool working against change in Japanese society. In "Inmarket analyst, Alex Stewart, wrote: "Japanese society is also concerned to empower the individual -- not, as we may understand that in the West, to make him more individual, but to make him more useful and dependable. Information technology is seen as comple-mentary to this endeavor."

Many observers believe gradual changes are now under way, with younger people increasingly con-cerned about individual happiness and less interested in their careers. But these trends are probably precipitated more by factors such as the booming economy and an increase in personal wealth than by the communications revolution. which has hit the country rather

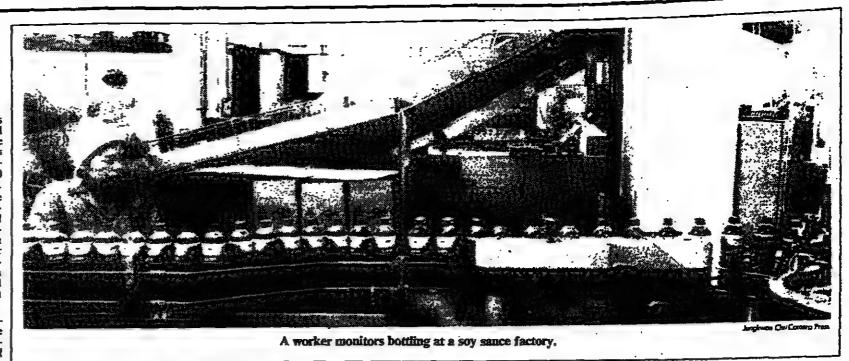
Although Japan is a leading developer and manufacturer of elec-tronic equipment, most of its New Media progress has trailed devel-

thing as Japan has had the chance to learn from the mistakes of others teractive Home Systems," one of Baring's latest reports on Japan, a and has generally been able to develop a more integrated approach.)

For instance, cable television exists in limited form only. On-line data bases are still very underdeveloped. A videotex service called CAPTAIN, for Character and Pattern Telephone Access Information Network, was introduced last year after several years of trials. It allows users to communicate through their television sets with a central computer, but has yet to attract a big following.

Despite a seeming lack of eathusiasm among many Japanese, some companies continue their New Mo-dia experiments, although it is still too early to predict the results.

For instance, Hitachi Software Engineering of Yokohama has begun a program of installing personal computers in the homes of its programmers to allow them to ing" by NEC Corp. is probably work at home. The employees are expected to report to the office only character. Instead of having em-



once or twice each month for instructions.

An experiment in "tele-commut-

connected by computer communi-tions infrastructure, built around cations to the head office. Groups optical-fiber lines and satellite employees living in that area communications. A common set of

work together on data processing.
One of the most innovative retail
firms in Japan is the Seibu group of tegrated into a common system. department stores. It has just used-car dealers to feed in information about automobiles for sale,

likely to undergo a transformation, as integrated New Media programs now being implemented take ef-

In 1981, the Nippon Telegraph systems.

ployees work in their homes, the and Telephone Public Corp. company has established a satellite launched a 20-year plan to estabolice in a large residential area, lish a new digital telecommunications infrastructure, built around

Total integration of the infraopened a new store in Tsukuba structure will begin in 1995, and Science City that features a videonex network that will allow local changes may occur then in Japa-

The Economic Planning Agency, Shoppers will be able to consult a in a report prepared last year, said monitor in the store, simply punch-that home electronic shopping via ing in details of the car they are two-way cable television will be looking for to learn what is availit could mean a crisis for the nation's retailers, with a major reorstudio with a direct link to a local ganization of retail, wholesale and

cable television station.

But it is in the coming two decades, rather than in the next couple of years, that Japan is most pared several reports on the New Media. In one, issued in December 1983, it foresaw major advances in ment becomes less reliant on government and medical care as a ernment guidance and as the result of new telecommunications

#### **Industry Associations**

(Continued From Page 12) ment roles in the very industries they used to supervise.

This tradition of amakudari, or "descent from heaven," is blamed by some for creating undue coziness between the bureaucracy and industry, especially in the years directly preceding retirement of an official, when he does not want to anger his future boss.
Others praise the institution as

facilitating smooth governmentbusiness communications, and note that it allows the bureaucracy to delegate a good deal of regula-tory power to the industry associa-tions themselves: a hand in the glove is better than a slap on the

But the spirit of free competition is starting to catch on in some industries as sophisticated manageterprises, including high-tech ones, less dependent on government fi-nancial assistance,

The swelling power of big business lies in well-managed individ-ual enterprises and not in the consensual organization of industry associations, analysts say.

The ministry, they say, may end up being the defender of the weaker ends of each industry that used to be protected by the group rule of the stronger.

The days when the ministry controlled the import of all raw materials and capital and could thereby control the leading industries -steel petrochemicals and metals are gone with the prime of those

And a few observers say that the attitude of some high-tech management toward control of individual corporate rights is different, that government's fiscal crisis and Ja-pan's surplus of capital makes en-cenerging.

### Ministries Vie for Telecommunications Control

TOKYO - When the Japanese government called on two ministries to help draft new legislation last year to liberalize the country's Value Added Network (VAN)

rules, the result was unexpected. For a month the two sides, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, were deadlocked over the question of how far to go in allowing foreign firms to enter the market for VAN, a system of electronic mail that is especially used among companies that

do not have computer compatibility.

The Ministry of Posts wanted severe restrictions on foreign participation in Japanese VANs, while the Trade Ministry insisted that there should be no limits on overseas

The issue was resolved when senior politirie issue was resolved when semor point-cians of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party mediated, and ruled largely in the Trade Ministry's favor, although allowing the Posts Ministry to retain significant controls. But in fact, the squabble had been about

far more than the entry of foreign capital. According to observers, the Trade Ministry argued for a deregulated system mainly because of its strong desire to deny more power

to the Posts Ministry.

And behind this loomed an even larger isue: which ministry will gain long-term control of the crucial electronics and telecommunications industries in Japan.

Further controversy has arisen over the planned privatization this year of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp., operator of Japan's domestic telephone services. Details are still not final, but the Posts Ministry will exercise authority over the issuance of shares. It has proposed the establishment of a special corporation that would receive onethird of the Nippon Telegraph shares and would use the dividends to support the development of basic telecommunications technol-

Which of the two ministries will predominate is still far from clear. Will the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications become the new Ministry of International Trade and Industry, protectionist and powerful? Many people believe that the Trade Ministry could end up taking over some of the functions of

## A Nation's Minorities: A 'Nonexistent' Social Problem That Refuses to Go Away

By Peter McGill

TOKYO - Japanese pride themselves on having a "homogeneous" race, culture and society.
"We're fortunate in not sharing
your country's social and racial problems," visitors will often be told. Should the visitor insist that Janan surely has its own minorities. the reply will usually be, "Yes, but they're very small in number."

Since Japan's three main minority groups account for only 2 percent of the 120 million population, such complacency may not be sur-

Yet this year alone, the central government intends to spend almost 220 billion yen (\$846 million) in aid to just two of these groups and local governments have also set aside billions of yen for this pur-

The burakumin, Japan's largest minority group and the biggest re-cipients of government aid, officially ceased to exist more than a hundred years ago, when the Meiji government abolished the remnants of the feudal system. At the bottom of this pyramid had been the eta ("full of filth") and hinin ("nonhuman"), the untouchable

The eta worked in "unclean" occupations connected with death, as undertakers, gravediggers, anima slaughterers or leather workers who tanned hides. Hinin were largely entertainers, also considered "impure." Marriage by other Japanese with members of these castes was forbidden and they were forced to ive in segregated areas, the buraku (villages or hamlets), from which the modern name burakumin derives. An edict in 1871 officially bolished their inferior status but discrimination, fed by their still taboo status, persists into the 1980s.

er to determine who is burglamin is from his home or birthplace. Japan's system of family registration at local government offices has made it relatively simple for crooks to print lists of buraku ghetto areas.

Peddled at 30,000 year a copy, such lists were snapped up in the late 1970s by at least 140 Japanese companies, many of them world-famous names, in order to weed out the buraktonin from prospective employees. (Big Japanese compasonal background of possible recruits to the lifetime employment they offer, often hiring detective agencies to do the work).

The buyers of the lists were revealed by the militant Buraku Liberation League, and humiliated company presidents were pressured by the league to make big donations to the burakumin or, in the case of one major bank, to hold compulsory "human rights" classes after work for the staff. The league since then reports it is continuing to turn up lists and that prejudice against hiring burakumin in good

Today, the government recognizes 1,162,583 burakumin in Japan, but even officials concerned with the problem admit there may be at least 3 million, as many have left the shettos in an attempt to "pass" as ordinary Japanese and avoid prejudice in marriage and employment. Most of the ghettos are concentrated in the Kansai dis-trict of Kyoto-Kobe, in the northern part of Kyushu Island and in parts of Shikoku Island. There are, however, many buraku around To-kyo in Nagano, Saitama and Gumma prefectures. Within metropolitan Tokyo, an estimated 400,000

Once the site of a crematorium ward by the Sumida is now the center of Japan's billion-dollar-aburakumin retaining their monopo-

control much of Japan's beef industry, this domination of animal trades has international repercusprices for shoes, leather goods and beef because of such inefficient monopolies and government protection of them, Japan is unwilling (or unable) to agree to open the market to cheaper foreign beef and leather. As Tokyo negotiators ex-plain to irate officials from the United States and Australia, to do so would risk creating unemployment among the burakumin, risking a political upheaval.

Government aid for the group this year totals more than 218.5 billion yen. At the Ashihara buraku in Osaka where I visited, apartment blocks have replaced the shacks that used to stand on the banks of the river and the buraku now has its own clinic, supermarket and social center. What is lacking is the same employment level as the rest of Osaka and the removal of the invisible social barriers that prevent burakamin being accepted by the rest of society.

Unemployment in many buraku such as Ashibara is up to 20 times the national average and more than offspring. twice as many burakumin work as day laborers than other Japanese. The Ainu, Japan's other "indige-

nous" minority, have fared even

worse. A separate aboriginal race

Racially identical and physically burakumin live in 220 ghettos, clus-indistinguishable from other Japa-nese, the only means for an outsid-the north of the city. that came from Western Asia more than 7,000 years ago, the recogniz-ably hairy Ainu were the original inhabitants of Japan but were and slaughter houses, Arakawa pushed by successive waves of ward by the Surnida is now the "Japanese" settlers into the northero island of Hokkaido. The Ainu year leather industry, thanks to the continued their traditional way of life on Hokkaido until the 19th ly in this formerly "polluting century, when Tokyo embarked on forced settlement of the island by

> Like the burnkumin families who sures on the chief island of Honshu Most of the Ainu were driven from their lands, many "assimilatsions. While Japanese pay high ed" with Japanese by intermarriage or taking inferior work such as joining labor gangs. Looked down on by most Japanese as "primi-tives," there are now only 24,000 Ainu left on Hokkaido. About 40 percent still cling to forestry, fishing and farming and another 30 percent are engaged in construc-tion or mining. Many of the rest are on welfare or make a living from dressing up in traditional costumes and making wood carvings for tourists.

Japanese to ease population pres

This year, the Ainu will receive more than 1.24 billion yen in central government subsidies and another 2.9 billion yen from local govemments in Hokkaido.

Koreans are another minority issue for the Tokyo government. Annexed in 1910, Korea was part of the Japanese Empire until defeat in 1945. During World War II, millions of Koreans were brought to Japan as forced labor and today's 660,000 Korean residents (by far the biggest group of noncitizens) are those who remained or their

long and bitter history of distrust and racial enmity, with Koreans particularly mindful of past Japanese persecution and exploitation

Korean residents, many of whom In 1952, Koreans were deprived printed, which otherwise applies seen as equally homiliating. Applicant only speak Japanese, continue of their Japanese citizenship and only to criminals. In recent years, a cants must not only offer proof of to face discrimination in Japan in became classed as "alien residents" number of Korean residents have "assimilation" into Japanese cul-

and social contacts. ticular the process of registration weifare and assistance plans and for "alien registration cards," has still have no civil or voting rights. come to be the focus and symbol of The alien identity card was espewhat this minority regards as Japa- cially resented for its requirement nese persecution.

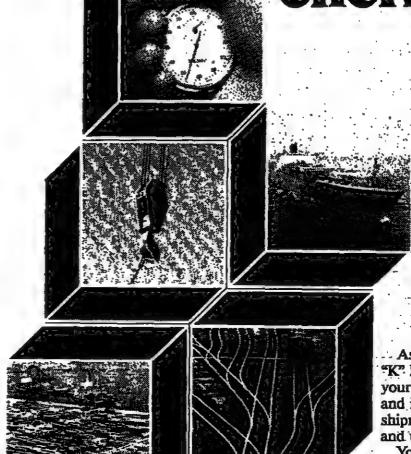
employment, housing, education if they remained in Japan. Until nd social contacts.

recently, as aliens, they were excluded from many government.

refused to be fingerprinted and civil disobedience.

time (principally, this means an ability to speak Japanese) but must also adopt a Japanese name for official registration. All Koreans were forced by a law in 1940 to use some other foreign residents have joined their ranks in a campaign of Koreans in Japan do have the option of seeking "naturalization" a Japanese name and the practice as Japanese citizens, but the gov-has racist overtones for Koreans that the bearer should be finger- enument requirements for this are today.

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By Nobuko Hashimoto

TOKYO — Japan signed a pledge to end discrimination against women during the United Nation decade for women. which ends this year, but actual changes seem slow in

There are some signs of movement: Last November, the cabinet got its first woman minister in 22 years; an equalopportunity bill has been the focus of attention in the Diet and the media, and waits to be ratified this year; and women workers, who now account for nearly 40 percent of the work force, are an increasingly important part of the economy.

Many women, too, seem to feel that they are better off now. In a government opinion poll last year, 73 percent of the women surveyed said the position of women had improved in the last 10 years. A greater number of women, 41 percent this year against 34 percent in 1979, disagreed with the concept that "a man's duty is to work, and that a woman should stay at home." The number of women who agreed remained about 36 percent, the same as in 1979.

But even with more women joining the work force, studies show that two out of every five women are unhappy with existing work conditions. Their choices are limited, working conditions are poor and there are too few child-care centers.

Society as a whole has ambiguous attitudes to women who have careers outside their homes. Many families and companies expect women to give up their jobs after they get married or when they have their first child, said Kazuko Kawakami, a woman who recently shifted to a temporary

job after she got married.
"I got tired of being criticized by my relatives and colleagues that I was a bad wife just because I wasn't always ready with a cooked meal when my husband came home from work," she said.

full-time job quickly learns how closed the market is. Many percent of what fulltime working women make, and about large corporations shut out women graduates from job half that of men, a Japanese economic newspaper reported. interviews because they claim that women have little staying power and quit after a few years to get married.

But women point out that many leave their jobs after a few years because they are frustrated with the little challenge they get and because their male colleagues pressure them to leave to get married after they reach 25, the age by which many still believe women should marry. As one 32-year-old woman analyst in a market research firm said, "Until a few years ago, my male colleagues kept pushing me to get Now they've given up, but they also call me an old

Those companies that hire women tend to look for beauty rather than brains, a personnel manager of a trading company admitted recently. Expressions such as "office flower" are still commonly used to describe working women.

Once in their jobs, these fulltime working women find that they earn much less than their male counterparts. Their starting salaries are almost equal, but the gap widens from there. Women earning their peak salaries (in their middle to late 50s) get about half what men make during their peak salary years (in their middle to late 40s), according to the Labor Ministry.

But the official figures suggest that a growing number of working women are getting even less. About half of the working women, or 12 percent of the labor force, are parttime employees earning low wages with no fringe benefits. Most of them are married women, between the ages of 35 and 49, who are returning to work after their children are old enough to look after themselves, according to a report by the Hakuhodo Institute of Life and Living.

They usually work about six hours a day, five days a week; Many other women are taking part-time jobs because they are the only ones easily available. A woman looking for a their average hourly pay is about 561 year (\$2.16\$), about 76 nity bill had been proposed in the Diet.

Critics warn that similar prob-

the economy was booming.

tional pension).

Under the former plan, which

tem for 32 years receive monthly benefits equal to 68 percent of their

average monthly income, excluding

the semiannual bonuses, an ample

figure by international standards.

In the latter system, which covers

farmers, the self-employed and

housewives, the monthly benefit is

84,000 yen (5324) for a married

Even now, the system is already

ioling out funds at a faster rate

than it is taking them in, and it

could go bankrupt in 15 years if

However, by 2020, when the

number of retirees will have grown

to six times the present ligure, pro-

miums will have to quadruple in order to support pension pay-ments. Moreover, the ratio of

young workers supporting pension-

ers will have shrunk from the pre-

sent 7-to-1 ratio to 3-to-1; a govern-

changes are not made soon.

Since they do not belong to a labor union, the companies do not have to give them the protection or the benefits that fulltime workers get. That means no paid holidays, no overtime pay, no welfare benefits, nor even written con-tracts, meaning that they can be dismissed at short notice.

Companies are turning to these women as a "convenient and inexpensive source of labor," according to a Japanese economic daily report. "In fact, these women are supporting the industries," a labor analyst said.

The outlook is that the number of part-time women workers is likely to increase even more with the rapid spread of computerization, and there is some fear the women will put unskilled male workers out of their jobs.

"Since a computer operator's job doesn't require any special skills and can therefore be done by anybody, a company might as well give the job to a part-time woman worker," a social analyst said.

The Hakuhodo report cited two themes that often crop up in conversations among Japanese women, particularly housewives: jiritsu, or independence, and ikigai, purpose in life. Kei Sahashi, founder of Idea Bank, an all-women research company, said that with more and more women venturing out of their homes this way, the Japanese words, okusan, for wife (literally, "a person of the interior") is becoming anachronistic. Instead, she suggested, they should be called soto-son, or "a person who is outside."

But not all women want to be soto-sun, yet. Last year's covernment survey found that many women are still indifferent to the feminist cause. More than half the women questioned had not heard of the "UN women's decade," while nearly two-thirds did not know that an equal-opportu

between workers and pensioners

have no incentive to work while

young people will resent the heavy burden of having to support them.

A bill now before the Diet would

abolish the old system and provide

a flat, monthly pension of 50,000

yen per month to each retiree, with

mbutions deducted from monthly

ments would stay at the present

level of about 70 percent of income

despite the contributor's longer

an improvement" over the current system, in which highly paid civil

servants may retire in luxury while

the poor and the disabled receive

minimal benefits, Mr. Nakamura

Government economists say that

itself. They aim to keep the com-bined welfare and tax burden to 45

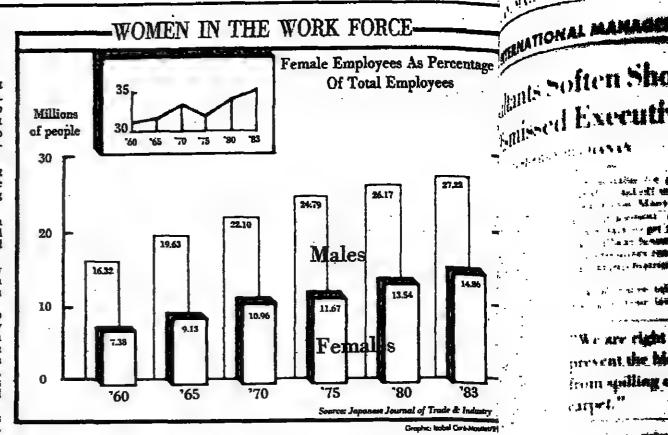
percent and hope that extra income

for the pensioners will be provided

by savings, families and part-time

'It isn't perfect, but it would be

years of participation.



### Japan's Welfare System Needs Rebirth for Its Aging Society

Japan will go from having the youngest population in the developed world to having the oldest. This aging of society will test the house country's capacity to adapt to new circumstances to stem economic decline and cope with profound so-

The transformation was so swift that basic welfare systems common to advanced Western nations were those systems in an effort to ensure 2020, when nearly one out of every

in the Ministry of Health and Wel- nese over 65 now live with the

Legislation pending in the upper house of the Diet would unify the administration and financing of major pension programs, extend basic benefits to the entire aged population and limit their levels to The demographic turnaround is the current 68 percent of average the byproduct of Japan's success in monthly income, excluding bonuses. Such a freeze would keep the pension payroll tax, currently 10.6 percent (split by employer and employee), from rising beyond 28.9 percent in the year 2025, when pen-

> "That is about the same level of Without the reform, he said, the cent. "We think this is beyond the capacity of workers and employers,

and the system would collapse."

percent of overall medical costs curity pension system to become and 80 percent of the bill for earing virtually bankrupt before taking for the aged. Health and Welfare action, the Japanese are trying to Ministry officials say that facilities

children, that percentage is exper ed to drop to 50 percent by the ye

will need 1,748 more facilities for the aged," said Soji Tanaka, inistrative gerontologist wi the ministry. "By the year 2030, will need 4,496 more. It is imposble to meet these goals." The onsolution, he said, is for localitiand individuals to make a bigg ...

Society's investment in welfar :: therefore, must rise, wheth government subsidies funded taxes. Nachiro Yashiro, of the goernment's Economic Planni Agency, argues that Japan's con-paratively high savings rate of ck. to 20 percent must be broug. down. The high savings that fuel Japan's economic growth in t past, he writes, was not so much function of Japanese frugality as the low tax burden.

A positive effect of scarcer se 'ings would be a further liberalis tion of Japan's stodgy financial 5 tem, as banks and broke-: scrambled to devise more inve... ment opportunities at higher int: est rates. Foreign financial institions are hoping that such a charwould increase their Japanese buness and give them a crack at he

dling burgeoning pension funds. The most profound soc: change attending the aging soci ic success: the work ethic and co
pany loyalty resulting from "li (UTT" IIC" HALPE time" employment. The ray

ready made that term a misnom? Under government and lat union pressure, most compan are raising the retirement age to But they are doing so at the exper-of the seniority system, which i gone hand-in-hand with lifeti employment. Many are freezing cutting the wages of their over employees, making them take is

lump-sum retirement benefits. -pect our companies to take care us," said Mariko Bando, a note limitar Valure sociologist and director of inter

productivity due to the increas affluence of society as well as avancing age. Young people rar:
without any memory of econor
hardship, she says, are not as w.
ing to devote themselves to work

supplemental income added on so-transforming itself from a largely cording to the amount of past con-rural nation of extended families into an urban industrial society of pay. Under the new system, pay- small nuclear families.

four Japanese will be over 65.

As in its industrializing phase, Japan is learning from Western experience in organizing its new wel-fare state. Where the United States, pension benefits. It picks up 30 the revised system is vital to the for example, allowed its Social Sehealth of the Japanese economy look ahead.

"We are reforming our pension cient and will be more strained in system now while it still has more the future, when there will be more than 40 trillion yen [\$173 billion] in old people and fewer of them will

# the fund," said Takehiko Yamagu-chi, director of the pension section While nearly 70 percent of Jap

TOKYO - in the next 35 years,

in place only a decade ago. Yet contribution as West Germany at Japan is already having to alter present," said Mr. Yamaguchi. they will still be solvent in the year payroll tax could rise to 38.8 per-

sion payouts will be at their peak.

The central government subsifor the elderly are already insuffi-

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tional affairs for the Science Cot cil of Japan. "If lifetime empliment and promotion are no load ours by right, then our layalty a morale will also crode."

Miss Bando foresees decline

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# Social Benefits Leading to a Costly Welfare State

By Nancy Ukai

TOKYO - Although Japan is a long way from becoming a welfare haven along the lines of the "Swed-ish model," where 69 percent of national income goes to taxes and social programs, economists are worried that the country may be on the way to becoming a costly wel-

Many of Japan's welfare programs are based on Western models. The 50-year-old health insurance system was modeled after German laws, and Japan's supplemental income program was in large part designed by U.S. Occupation authorities. But due to a long tradition of

family support for the aged, infirm and disabled, most Japanese are still apt to mrn to relatives rather than to the state in times of need. (The high rate of personal savings in Japan - 20 percent of income -

The low proportion of elderly in the overall cost of welfare programs. As a result, Japanese still pay far less for social insurance Economic Planning Agency, 10.4 percent of national income in 1982 spending in Japan. This compares with 20 percent in Sweden, 28 per-

But the Japanese population is

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"Japan: The Coming Economic Crisis" (1979); "Japan: The Coming Social Crisis" (1980); "Japan's Wasted Workers" (1981); "Inside Japan, Inc." (1982); "Japan's Commercial Empire (1984), and "The Japan Syndrome" (1985), all published by Lotus Press.

can largely be attributed to peo-ple's lack of trust in the govern-ment's welfare programs.)

cent of the population will be 65 which is comprised of seven differ-ent plans, 90 percent of all Japa-tion for any nation. "Medical cost ness are covered by two funds: the will disintegrate, and the aged will for the aged and pension payments Kosei Neakin (employees' pen-will mushroom," said Yoshiaki Ta-sion) and Kokumin Neakin (naguchi of the Economic Planning According to the Health and, covers company employees, male Welfare Ministry, if the present contributors who pay into the sys-

the population has also kept down programs than their European counterparts. According to the pension system is continued, higher social security payments to the topheavy population of retirees will went to pension and medical extake up 20 percent of national inpenses, which account for more come in 2025, almost five times the present figure. than 80 percent of all welfare lems will confront the economy if belt-tightening steps are not taken now to reform ambitious welfare couple in which both members had programs that were created in the been contributing for 25 years. cent in France and 23 percent in West Germany. Japan's low welfare spending is often cited as one reason for the health and vitality of late 1960s and early 1970s, when

aging at the fastest rate in the world; 40 years from now, 22 per-

Yet most social programs only provide the bare minimum of aid and cannot be trimmed any further, said Yuichi Nakamura, a professor at the Japan School of Social Work. He pointed out that only 1.2 percent of Japanese receive supplemental income, compared with more than 8 percent in the United

States and the Britain. For a Tokyo family of four, the poverty line is roughly 1.88 million yen (\$7,300) a year, and a breadwinner whose income is below this ligure can apply for financial aid to make up the difference. "The standard of compensation is comparable to the United States," Mr. Nakamura said. "It's just that it's hard et." He does not think

budget can be pared. Mr. Nakamura foresees rising costs in other areas. Due to a higher divorce rate, the cost of supporting women who head households is increasing rapidly. As women enter the work force in greater numbers, more day-care facilities will need to be built, while spending in other areas, such as for the disabled. must maintain its level, he said. But the most controversial issue

is the reform of the nation's costly pension and health plans. Aware of forecasts that spending for medical care could triple or quadruple by 2025, legislators have passed politically unpopular bills that force patients to pay higher shares of medical costs. Last au-tumn, a law went into effect under which salaried workers must pay 10 percent of medical fees, with the

provision that this figure eventually rise to 20 percent. Japan's pension system is the biggest target for reform. "The program is almost too generous." said Takso Komine, an analyst at the Economic Planning Agency. "It must be changed but there's no simple way to do it."

Under the complicated system,

**BANK OF TOKYO** 

After Retirement: 'Lucky Ones' Find Jobs

TOKYO — "I am one of the lucky ones, so please Tokyo has fifty-four centers, with 34,000 "mem-

A retired top official at a Tokyo bus company, he

pensionable age of as much as 10 years, 70 percent of Japanese retirers find new jobs for financial reasons, according to the Association for the Development of the Aged, a government and business-supported

Fighty percent of retirees between the ages of 55 and 60 get a second job, often at the same commany or a subsidiary, with the assistance of their first employer, the association says. Another 10 percent find jobs through other means. The remaining 10 percent are unamployed. After age 60, according to the association, only 60 according to the association, only 60 according to the association, only 60 according to the labor forms it working.

tion, only 60 percent of the labor force is working. Labor Ministry officials say the unemployment rate among the elderly is only 2.7 percent. Agencies promoting employment of the aged say the figure does not take into account many senior citizens who would like to work but have given up because they can find no

The only organizations providing jobs for the elder-ly among the general public are the so-called Corpora-tions for the Agen. Founded in Tokyo 10 years ago. the future. We have to prepare a whole mean for the The only organizations providing jobs for the elderthere are now more than 200 of these organizations, aged to play some role in society, so they can feel life is nicknamed "Silver Talent Centers," employing worth living." 100,000 people nationwide.

don't use my name," said the distinguished-looking bers," or 2.3 percent of the population over 60, according to Saburo Morita, director of the Tokyo Founda-

tion for the Promotion of Corporations for the Aged. said got his new job as a translator with a government office through a friend of his former boss. "The president of the bus company himself was retired from a government agency where he had been a kind of hig shot," the retiree said.

The centers, which are nonprofit, provide a variety of part-time work, much of it menial and some of it beyond the physical abilities of most elderly people, There is a smilet of jobs for janitors and night watchmen, for example. The centers provide training in Because there is a gap between retirement and the crafts such as house painting and gardening, Mr. Morita said, and also try to convince older people to change their attitudes to become more receptive to doing work that may be "beneath" what they did in their professional careers. Members earn on average

\$200 a month. Torazo Nakamura, 73, one of the 600 members of the Silver Center in Tokyo's Minato Ward, began working when he was 11. It was difficult to give up his job as a master tailor six years ago, because of declin-ing business, but "I realized I shouldn't stick to my pride," be said.

A former patron told him about the Silver Center. His first job was at a company that cleans and repairs appliances for foreign residents. Then he learned gardening. In off-season, he does simple piecework at the center, such as gluing together booklets for a watch

Mr. Morita estimates that the potential pool for Silver Center workers is at least three times bigger

-BARBARA SLAVIN



An elderly woman selling newspapers in Tokyo.

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NESDAY, MARCH 20, 1985

#### INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

#### **Insultants Soften Shock** or Dismissed Executives

By SHERRY BUCHANAN International Herald Tribune

ARIS — It is increasingly fashionable for guilt-ridden companies to provide dismissed or laid-off senior executives with an alternative to legal action. Many companies in Great Britain are paying "outplacement" consultants cate senior executives whom they have to get rid of.

replacement services are a bit like halfway houses. They are to help often traumatized senior executives readapt to the world of job-hunting. They can act as psychiatrists as well as from a company's point of view, if you're talking to an lacement firm you are not talking to your lawyer," says

We are right there to

prevent the blood

from spilling on the

ine Hyde, group manag-firector of Pauline Hyde sociates Ltd., a London-

it outplacement firm. ast of the outplacement panies said that they act icifiers, giving the execu-

Commer employer for unlismissal some time to relismissal some time to relismissal some time to relismissals usually are due to either cutbacks,
ges in top management, personality clashes or the neveritted feeling that an executive is just too old,
coording to a recent survey done by Market Opinion Reis international, a leading British pollster, 55 percent of the
configuration of the companies used outplacement
ultancy. Companies include Dalgety PLC, the agribusiness
ultancy. Companies include Dalgety PLC, the agribusiness ultancy, Companies include Dalgety PLC, the agribusiness em; Metal Box PLC, the packaging company; Imperial nical Industries Ltd.; British Airways, and European subsidsof Procter & Gambie Co., ITT Corp. and Johnson Wax Co. Companies often wouldn't admit it but it's a sop to our cience," says Michael Donne, personnel-services adviser the Dalgety group. "We don't have the time or energy to do "his stops us worrying."

> OME companies offer the service to all executives above a certain salary level, others reserve the prerogative to choose executives worthy of the extra cost after the dismissal. In other cases, the executive negotiates the inclusion of an lacement service as part of the severance pay.

prporate generosity, however, doesn't come easily. Outplacet companies charge a fixed 15 percent of the executive's base : y, regardless of how long it takes to relocate an executive." ... don't think the money is well spent," Mr. Donne says. "It's to justify that cost if the outplacement service is able to the executives in 5 months. Yet I can't think of a better way sping an individual at a lower cost.

.- me outplacement services provide office space and secretari-: sickup services for writing resumes and letters.

import services are very important," says one executive who all his company to pay for an outplacement service after he haid off when his division was closed. "From one minute to -- next, a senior man with an office, telephones and secretaries - ... gone of that."

::: s interviewed themselves. They help work out the direction : en executive wants to take, then follow up until the executive another full-time or part-time job or becomes self-em-

... wanted to take a look at myself and sort out my objectives," another executive who was dismissed.

:: tribe first meeting, outplacement consultants often have to so the executive's anger and anxiety. One company suggests a consultant be present in an adjoining room so that the ::=idate can be ushered in for a soothing session after hearing -- sad news.

.: I the company anticipates fireworks, we are right there to (Continued on Page 21, Col. 4)

#### **Currency Rates**

Late interbank rates on March 19, excluding fees. . Sal fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels; Frankfurt, Milan, Paris. New York rates at

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marcial fronc (b) Amounts needed to buy the power.

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#### **Interest Rates**

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Gold Prices 302.25 302.80 + 8.40 302.75 - + 8.30 304.37 309.20 + 16.42 302.50 318.50 + 20.00 307.25 316.73 + 17.90 329.00 + 35.70 Lucembourg Paris (125 kile) Zurich Landon 10% 10% 10% 10% 10 11/14 01/16 New York
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U.S. Aid Sought For Ohio

69 Thrift Units Remain Closed

United Press International
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Governor Richard F. Celeste went to

Washington Tuesday to seek help in solving his state's savings and loan crisis. He said he was confident that the Ohio legislature would resolve its differences and

approve a recovery measure.
The savings institutions were closed for a fifth day Tuesday after the General Assembly had become bogged down in partisan politics and was unable to come up with a bill to save the 69 closed statechartered savings and loan associa-

An aide to Mr. Celeste said that the governor was to meet in Washington with Ohio's congressional delegation and with officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in an effort to expedite the applica-tions for federal insurance for Ohio's beleaguered savings and

Two different relief plans, one of them endorsed by the governor and cleared by the House, were rejected by the state Senate early Tuesday. publicans said one plan would put 30 of the closed savings and loans out of business.

One of the plans called for all closed institutions now privately insured to apply for coverage by the Federal Savings and Loan In-surance Corp. before being allowed

Mr. Celeste closed the 70 statechartered but privately insured savings and loans Friday and extended the order indefinitely Monday after a "run" by customers drained about \$60 million from the Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund, a private insurance fund supporting the in-

It was the largest closing of sav-ings institutions since President Franklin D. Roosevelt closed banks in 1933 in the depths of the Great Depression.

The "run" was caused by the closing 10 days ago of Home State Savings Bank of Cincinnati after it was disclosed that it may have lost \$100 million in the collapse of ESM Government Securities Inc. of Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

About 125 federally insured institutions remain open. And one of ed that the housing industry the 70 closed institutions, Columbia Savings & Loan Co. of Cincinnati, opened Monday as a member of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.



Beijing residents carry newly purchased television sets made by Japanese companies.

#### Japanese Traders Flocking to China

last month, down from a rate of

The decline is the sharpest since

March. However, construction of

apartment developments with five

or more units. Construction of

ruary decline was to be expected.
Michael Sumichrast, chief econ-

1.84 million units in January.

By Susan Chira New York Times Service

TOKYO — For centuries, China's size and population have beckoned to traders. Textile makers in 19th-century England dreamed of making their fortunes by supplying every Chinese with just one shirt, and American merchants dazzled by similar visions helped force China's door open.

Now Japan has heeded the call. In the 20th century, the dreams are of color televisions and refrigerators, but the basic idea has changed very little. If there are 230 million households in China, calculates Yasushi Sayama of Hitachi Ltd., and if 6.5 million color-television sets are sold by the end of this year, that still leaves 95 percent of the market unsupplied.

Encouraged by the Chinese government's new trade policies and blocked by protectionist policies in Europe and threats of protectionism in the United States, Japanese companies are flocking to China in pursuit of its huge, and historically clu-

By Martin Crutsinger

ing starts, hurt by a steep drop in

apartment building, fell 11 percent in February, the sharpest decline in

almost a year, the government re-ported Tuesday.

Analysts, however, discounted

the downtum, saying that the big drop in apartment building fol-

lowed an even sharper increase the

month before. They said this care-

gory was often volatile and predict-

The Commerce Department said

construction of new homes omist for the National Association

dropped to a seasonally adjusted of Home Builders, said that mori-

have another good year.

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — U.S. hous-

Between 1983 and 1984, trade between the two countries increased 32 percent, to a total of \$13 billion. Japan now is China's largest trading partner, according to the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo. The number of joint ventures also increased, from 12 in 1983 to nearly 50 last year.

Japanese exports to China soured 47 percent, with individual companies' exports increasing dra-

matically.

And while this year's increases may not be as large, trade continues space, with new agreements announced almost every day. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is projecting at least a 10-percent growth in overall exports and imports from 1984 to 1985.

China's leaders are always talking about their one billion population." said Koichi Yamanra, who oversees China trade as the head of MITI's North Asia bureau. "Now these one billion people have the money to buy products."

Housing Starts Skidded 11% Last Month in U.S.

housing starts fell 23 percent last expectations of future sales turned

single-family homes rose 5.3 per- he was expecting housing starts to

cent during the month.

That gain was offset by a 36.7percent drop in construction of but still a healthy level.

apartment projects with two to four dicting that housing construction units fell 12.4 percent. would climb to 1.8 million units

shown an increase of 68 percent in housing activity had picked up in

Large apartment units had this year. Mr. Baldrige said that

Market researchers at Hitachi, one of the largest (Continued on Page 19, Col. 3)

dampening construction activity.

down sharply in March. But he said

. Commerce Secretary Malcolm

Baldrige was more optimistic, pre-

the last quarter of 1984.

He said his survey of builders'

# **Dollar Plunges And Gold Soars** In Europe, U.S.

plunged and gold soared in Europe combination of factors caused gold and New York Tuesday, in what dealers called an "over-reaction" on foreign-exchange and bullion markets to the savings and loan crisis in Ohio. The intensified Iran-Iraq war was also cited.

In New York, the dollar plunged and to 9.88 French francs from 10.1275.

change settled the March contract of gold at \$339, up from \$303.30 Monday. The Comex said it was the heaviest trading day of the year. Earlier in Zurich, gold had finished at \$318.50, a \$20 gain on Monday's \$298.50. In London, gold closed at \$316.75, up \$17.90.

Traders used the bank prob-

lems in Ohio as an excuse, but the spark was short-covering by speculators who follow computer pro-grams," said Frederic Bogart, se-nior vice president at Republic National Bank of New York of the

dollar's drop.
"Everybody was short (had taken sell positions), there was very little for sale and that pushed it up a dollar everytime somebody cov-

But Martin McNeill, vice president at Dominick & Dominick, said the cash market had new buyers "who saw gold go up and were afraid they were missing the bot-tom. The Ohio thrift problems also brought in some hedge buying."

it had halted its efforts to push

interest rates lower in an effort to

Mortgage rates had been declin-

rekindle economic activity.

"It is the first time the dollar has NEW YORK - The dollar shown real vulnerability and the and silver to go crazy," McNeill said.

One economist called the erosion of confidence a "misunderstanding" of the closure of savings and loan institutions in Ohio.

"There is no real problem, the to 3.235 Dentsche marks, from Ohio situation is due to a \$14-mil-3.314 Monday; weakened to lion shortage in the insurance fund \$1,1635 to the pound from \$1,1175, to meet the Home State failure and nd to 9.88 French francs from we spend that much on one airplane," said Philip Braverman, economist at Briggs Schaedle & Co. Nevertheless, people "now feel the gold at \$339, up from \$303.30 Federal Reserve is in a box and can't tighten even if the economy shows strength." said James McGroarty, vice president at Dis-

"The Ohio situation, the trade and current account deficits, failure to resolve the budget problems and weak housing starts taken to-gether make people nervous," Mr. McGroarty said.

But dealers are not willing to predict a continuing dollar decline. "We've been here before," Mr. McGroarty said. If the "flash" esti-mate of the U.S. gross national product comes in strong Thursday, foreigners could say the dollar is at an attractive level to buy, he said, The gross national product is a measure of the total value of a nation's goods and services.

A currency trader in Frankfurt said traders realized that the Ohio involved relatively small institutions, "but the market is more bearish now and it did remind people that the U.S. banking system has some weaknesses. It shows that the market is finally taking some facts from the negative side.

In Tokyo, the dollar fell to 259.50 Japanese yen from 260.35 yen Monday. In London, the pound jumped to \$1.1365 from \$1.1065 Monday.

average, for 30-year, fixed-rate loans, in early February before they began heading a bit higher. Tuesday's report said the biggest drop in activity occurred in the Midwest, where housing starts fell 36.1 percent to an annual rate of January and analysts said the Feb- the last two months, at an annual 177,000 units. This was the lowest Mal on oil duces rate 8.9 percent above the level in annual rate since December 1982.

Analysis have noted modest in-percent in the South to a rate of pact," said a dealer for Chase Mancreases in mortgage rates in recent 740,000 units and off 9 percent in hattan Bank. annual rate of 1.64 million units gage rates, which have increased weeks following an announcement the West, to a rate of 456,000 units.

The pound's rise came as the chancellor of the exchequer, Nigel Lawson, announced his conserva-

ing for seven consecutive months, hitting a low of 13.47 percent, on tive budget for next year to Parliament. But dealers said this did not have as much impact on the pound's performance as the Ohio S&L crisis, the huge U.S. trade deficit for 1984, reported Monday, and the possible effect of the Gulf "The pound was strong, but real-

Housing activity was down 11.1 ly the budget has made little im-

(AP, UPI)

### Capital Cities Joins U.S. Media Elite

By Pamela G. Hollie

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Capital Cities Communications Inc., long one of publishing and broadcasting's more aggressive acquirers, is making a notable addition to its collection of media properties. With its proposed takeover of ABC — four times its size and many times its renown - Capital Cities is joining the major leagues.

It is also a coup for Thomas S. Murphy, Capital Cities' unortho-dox channan and for 20 years its architect. As the head of a national television network, Mr. Murphy becomes part of a media clite that has numbered such giants as Wil-liam S. Paley of CBS, David Sar-noff of NBC and ABC's own Leonard H. Goldenson.

The amouncement of the friendly takeover was not entirely a sur-prise. Capital Cities, ever-watchful for opportunities to expand its growing empire, was rumored to have held talks with American Broadcasting Cos. last summer.

"It was no surprise, but it was little bit pricier than I expected," said Francine Blum, an analyst for Wertheim & Co. Capital Cities will pay more than \$3.5 billion.

tal Cities has no formal lines of credit at the ready, it is believed to have an understanding with lenders that would enable it to borrow about \$2.5 billion to acquire ABC. The acquisition can only be de-scribed as a triumph for Capital Cities. Despite vast holdings that

include Fairchild Publications (publisher of Women's Wear Daily and other trade papers) and The Kansas City Star and The Fort Worth Star-Telegram among other newspapers, Capital Cities is largely unknown to the general public.

Yet, since its founding in Alba-

ny, New York, two decades ago, it has become a sprawling publishing and broadcast empire. It numbers among its holdings seven television stations, 12 ratio stations, 54 cable-television systems, 10 daily newspapers, 35 specialty newspapers and magazines, 25 weekly newspapers and 10-shopping

Acquiring ABC would add more than 200 affiliated television stations and a radio division with almost 1,600 affiliates. ABC owns five of its own TV affiliates and 12 radio stations. The nerve center of this sprawl-

ing empire is a small corporate of-fice in the landmark Villard Houses

across from St. Patrick's Cathedral

Divestiture Seen After Merger

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Federal rules that limit media owner-ship will require Capital Cities Communications Inc. and American Broadcasting Cos. to divest hundreds of millions of dollars worth of radio, television, cable-television and perhaps newspaper properties if their merger plan goes through, according to communications

The media holdings of the two companies would put the merged company, in conflict with numerous Federal Communications Commission multiple ownership regula-tions designed to restrict the concentration of media owner-

attorneys and industry sources.

Mr. Murphy, who likes to contrast the lean style of his company to the bureaucracy of other corporations, runs the office with about 30 peo-Although analysts say that CapiAlthough analysts say that CapiHe said recently in an interview ple. He has no legal department or

that he did not need a large staff in his New York office, adding: "The New York office doesn't make money, we just spend money."

Mr. Murphy rose quickly at Cap-

ital Cities, a company so named because its first two television stations were in Albany and in Raleigh, North Carolina. He joined the company in 1954. Mr. Murphy, who come from Le-ver Brothers, managed Capital Ci-

ies' first television station. Ten



ny's president. He was made chair-man in 1966. Mr. Murphy's corporate philoso-phy is simple: He believes in decen-

tralized management and a rigorous budgeting process. And it works. The company squeezes higher profits from its operations than the industry average.

Last year, the company earned \$142.7 million, or \$10.40 a share, on revenues of \$939.7 million. Standard & Poor's had estimated 1985 earnings, before the ABC acquisition, at about \$11.90 a share. The company depends on its broadcasting for more than half its income and about 29 percent of revenues. Publishing accounts for 45 percent of income and 63 percent of sales. Cable television makes up the rest.

The company pays a very low dividend, 20 cents a share annually. But, its consistently high earnings have kept its stock price high. Stock purchased in 1974 at about \$18 a share, after adjusting for a stock split, finished Tuesday at \$202.75 on the New York Stock Exchange, up \$19.25 from Monday.

ABC stock rose \$1,125 to \$107.

A key role in the ABC deal was (Continued on Page 19, Col. 3)

#### TAPMAN MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNTS

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BEGINNING EQUITIES OF \$100,000 ON JANUARY 1 OF EACH YEAR yleided the following after all charges: IN 1980: +165% IN 1981: +137%

IN 1982: +32% IN 1983: —24% IN 1984: —34% MARCH. 14 1985 **EQUITY** STOOD AT U.S. \$106,073.10 More than \$50,000,000.00 rrently under managem

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slightly in the last four weeks, are by the Federal Reserve Board that



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Fund IRA since the Fund's

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Address	
City	Score
Lef	Phone

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**Tuesdays** 

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere

U.S. Futures March 19

1464 1354 1354 1437 +04%

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MOT APC MOT Jul Sep Dec

2,70% 2,74% 2,75% 2,65% 2,65% 2,62% 2,77% 2.75% 2.76% 2.76% 2.76% 2.74% 2.74% +159 +159 +157 +158 +158 +158 +158 +158 +158 +158 61.90 62.13 62.20 61.20 64.35 April 130 62.75 61.30 (1.20 61.30 61 | P2-90 | 56.28 | Mary 61.30 | 62.75 | 61.30 | 62.64 | 41.94 |
R210	87.92	See	62.65	63.70	62.95	63.95	41.70
R221	87.92	See	62.65	63.70	62.95	63.95	41.70
R221	87.92	See	62.65	63.70	62.95	63.95	41.70
R220	87.80	Jon	64.95	64.95	64.95	64.95	64.95
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31,40 29,40 28,29 27,40 24,60 25,75 25,30 24,95 30.87 28.82 27.45 27.90 24.35 25.60 24.97 24.75 31,40 29:20 24,13 27,40 24,65 25,75 25,15 24,39 +26 +30 +15 +10 +10 +10 +16 n-dollorsperbushel
Mort 176½ 176½ 175 175 —M1½
May 177½ 173 172¼ 173 +00½
Jul 167½ 169½ 167½ 167½ 167½ +62½
Sep 163½ 164½ 163½ 166½ +91¾
Dec 167 167¼ 164¼ 167¼ +91¼
Prev Sales 412
Int. 3,118 off 58

US T. 81LL\$ (IMM)

SI million-pised 100 pcl.

91,81 67,14 Jun 90,46 90,77

91,51 67,14 Jun 90,46 90,77

91,51 67,14 Jun 90,46 90,77

91,51 67,14 Jun 90,46 90,77

90,51 82,77 Dec 91,82 89,90

90,51 82,83 Mor 88,8 89,84

90,51 82,83 Jun 98,92 89,93

80,51 82,85 Prev. Soles. 17,919

Prev. Day Open Int. 42,218 69 453

19 YR. TREASURY (CST)

100,000 prin-pis & 32,045 of 100 pcl

101, 102 Mor 78-13 78-34

102 75-13 Dec 102 77-13 77-35

103 77-13 77-13 77-35

104 77-36 77-36 Mor 78-13 78-34

105 78-36 Mor 78-67.80 67.40 67.92 46.70 68.47 67.60 77.00 69.10 1 69.55 68.00 1 69.55 48.40 5 49.90 49.25 1.821 67,80 67,85 68,42 69,92 69,40 69,65 69,65 Apr Jun Jun Aug Oct Dec Feb Apr Jun 45.95 45.20 50.95 50.20 50.25 51.25 51.97 51.25 47.75 47.20 46.55 48.25 48.45 48.25 48.25 48.25 47.97 47.80 240 45.37 50.00 57.07 57.82 47.45 48.35 48.10 44.00 47.95 24.50 7.50 0un 0.50 Est. School 7.50 0un 0.50 Est. School 7.50 0un 0.50 0un

64-77 67-29 67-12 65-72 65-7 64-73 64-13 64-2 63-34 63-14 65-9 64-16 65-07 65-13 64-28 64-13 64-1 Prev. Day Open Int. 221.857 of 3.376

CRMA (CBT)

Sign.000 prin- pits & 22nds of 100 pct
79.17 57.5 Marc 49-4 49-17
49-27 57-17 Jun 49-8 68-15 6
69-4 59-13 Sep 67-16 67-18 6
48-13 59-4 Dec
48 53-20 Marc
67-8 59-25 Jun
67-3 65-11 Sep 67-16 49-18
Est. Solets
Prev. Solets
Prev. Day Open Int. 4894 of 78

CERT. DeP. DOSTY (JAMA)
SI million- pits of 100 pct
91,70 185-0 Marc
91,20 185-0 Sep 87-12 87-15
90,40 SESSO Sep 87-12 87-15
90,41 Sep 87-15 of 14-37

Est. Solets
Prev. Solets
9-12 94-15 Sep 87-25
91,23 Sep 87-25
91,24 Sep 87-25
91,25 Sep 87-25
97-28 Dec 87-40 87-47
Prev. Day Open Int. 17-16-16
91,70 Sep 87-52
97-78
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20 1.4 .160 1.1

2.40 32 1.40 1.92 1.00 1.04 1.08 8.52 8.78

.16 1.5 8 1.76 12.5 9 1 .12 .8 24 1.28 5.1 12

.16 1.04 3.58 4.00 2.12 3.65 20

Jun Sep Dec Mor Tev. S

7100 7054 7025 7004 4,301 Jun Sen Dec Mar

.09670 19670 Dec Est. Sales 134 Prev. Sol Prev. Day Open Int. 2,672 GERMAN MARK (LMM) Sper morti- 1 point euros S 2733 2795 Jun 2545 2930 Sep 3340 2977 Dec

LUMBER (CARS)
130,000 bb. ft. Sper 1,000 bb. ft.
225.06 122.46 May 128.46 130.20 129.50 127.40 July 135.50 138.20 129.50 147.40 July 135.50 138.20 1297.50 144.30 5ep 141.00 144.50 188.10 145.00 189.00 July 135.00 145.00 189.00 July 135.00 151.20 151.20 151.20 151.20 151.20 151.20 151.20 151.20 151.20 151.20 151.50 July 135.00 July

1,000 bbi., 31,45 30,28 29,55 29,54 29,50 29,50 29,50 29,50 Prev. Do

VALUE LINE (KCHT)

90,25 90,24 99,92 89,45 89,48 89,32 89,16

90.61 90.11 87.80 87.58 87.41 89.26

+.06.07 +.00.07 +.06.05 +.05.05 +.05

777777

46.30 45.45 65.30 45.25 66.60 67.50 67,44 64,45 64,55 64,53 64,53 64,53 64,53 

79,10 75,40 72,90 72,50 72,60 72,90 7830 7430 7430 7430 7430 7430 7430 7430

OIL (NYME)
dolors per bbl.
24.77 Apr 28.70 28.84 28.58 28.81
24.27 Apr 28.77 27.94 22.19
24.29 Mary 28.77 27.70 27.40 27.49
24.10 Jun 27.50 27.70 27.40 27.49
24.11 July 27.50 27.70 27.40 27.40
24.01 Apr 27.50 27.50 27.50 27.50
24.03 See 27.50 27.50 27.50 27.50
24.04 See 27.50 27.50 27.50 27.50
24.05 Dec 27.60 27.50 27.50 27.50
27.50 Prev. Sobia 20.671
apr Open Int. 45,017 off 1,211

VALUE LINE (RCGT)

Points on Gents

264.89 146.10 Mor 191.50 195.10 191.20 195.00 +13.95

291.40 173.00 Jun 196.40 291.80 195.70 200.90 +4.50

291.20 185.75 San 200.40 294.30 200.40 204.40 +4.70

210.80 299.50 Dec 200.40 294.30 200.40 204.40 +4.70

210.80 299.50 Dec 200.40 294.30 200.40 204.40 +4.70

210.80 299.50 Dec 200.40 294.30 200.40 204.60 +4.70

200.70 Prov. Doy Open Int. 2.636 off 18

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE)

Points ond cents

110.00 90.00 Jun 104.50 107.10 104.55 104.85 +2.16

111.90 91.35 Sep 104.30 107.15 104.70 108.95 +2.20

113.75 107.20 Dec 109.00 110.90 108.75 111.05 +2.20

Est. Soles 19.305 Prev. Soles 14.646

Moody's 953.00 f
Reuters 953.00 f
N.A.
D.J. Futures 124.05
Com. Research Bureau 245.20
Moody's : bose 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : bose 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : bose 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Teach | 164.70 | Mor 191.50 195.10 191.20 195.00 +14.95 | 173.00 | Jun 196.40 201.80 195.70 204.50 +14.90 185.70 | 204.80 195.70 204.50 +14.90 209.90 | 204.80 195.70 204.70 | 204.70 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 204.70 | 2

43% +1% 91 21% + 1/2 864 22% — 1/4 23% + %

+455 +455 +455 +455

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2.04 1.92 2.68 2.72 2.60 1.72 1.00 1.12 7.12 7.12

1.24 5.60 .52 1.50 5.2

**Paris Commodities** 

Temes per metric im 1,250 1,231 1,234 1,410 1,400 1,400 1,450 1,445 1,440 N.T. N.T. 1,596 1,415 1,410 1,405 1,441 1,455 1,450 1,441 1,455 1,450 1,500 lets of 50 tons.

2,340 2,330 2,355 2,315 N.T. N.T. 2,295 2,215 N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T.

Ask 1,404 1,450 1,520 1,515 1,660 Prev.

2,360 2,337 2,285 2,200

2,645 2,640 2,720 2,725 2,700 2,700

S&P 100 Index Options March 19

PERSONAUTIES PLUS

MARY BLUME
IN THE WEEKEND SECTION
OF FRIDAY'S IHT

Pals-Loss
May June Jly
Into —

**London Metals** March 19

温温

5年以外,17年4日17年17日17年, 18年17日17日,18年17 

211/3 35/4 15/4 59/4 38/4 Romen of Report Programme of Report Programme Report Repor

对人才行行,并从外面有关设有的对外的特殊以外的特殊的。 1947年,1948年,1 1.12 1.2 19 1.22 1.2 19 1.52 1.5 11 1.52 3.7 14 1.52

.754 1.7 2.40 7.8 2.04 9.8 .405 3.5 2.26 7.43 .12

**London Commodities** 

Asian Commodities SUGAR
Sharlison per metric ton

Alary 116.00 112.00 115.60 112.00 112.00 112.00

Aug. 120.00 118.00 118.00 120.00 112.00 112.00 112.00

Aug. 120.00 121.00 120.00 120.00 120.00 122.00 122.00

Cot. 120.00 123.00 120.00 120.00 120.00 122.00 122.00

Dec. 120.00 123.00 120.00 120.00 120.00 122.00

Dec. 120.00 120.00 120.00 120.00 120.00 120.00

Aug. 120.00 120.00 120.00 120.00 120.00 120.00

Volume: 2.222 lods of 50 tons.

COCOA

Starting per metric ton

Aug. 2.107 2.01 2.096 2.005 2.095 2.095

Seg. 2.650 2.079 2.022 2.055 2.039 2.095

Seg. 2.650 2.079 2.022 2.055 2.039 2.095

Aug. 1.790 1.722 1.731 1.931 1.934 1.930 1.932

Volume: 7.626 lods of 10 tons.

COFFEE

Sterling per metric ton

Mar. 1.920 1.723 1.235 1.235 1.236 1.235 2.436

Seg. 2.461 2.230 2.330 2.395 2.400

Volume: 5.594 lods of 10 tons.

COFFEE

Sterling per metric ton

Mar. 2.305 2.276 2.285 2.297 2.400

Jily 2.465 2.251 2.233 2.254 2.430 2.400

Seg. 2.461 2.200 2.300 2.305 2.400

Volume: 5.594 lods of 5 tons.

GASOIL

U.S. delicary per metric ton

Mar. 2.759 2.255 2.250 2.255 2.250 2.255

Aug. 2.255 2.750 2.205 2.205 2.205

Jily 2.505 2.75 2.800 2.305 2.75 2.755

Aug. 2.75 2.750 2.250 2.200 2.200 2.750

John 2.750 2.750 2.750 2.750 2.755

Aug. 2.750 2.750 2.750 2.750 2.750

Jan. 2.750 2.750 2.750 2.750 2.750

Aug. 2.750 2.750 2.750 2.200 2.750 2.750

July 2.500 2.2175 2.225 2.230 2.240 2.750

July 2.500 2.225 2.240 2.275 2.240 2.275

July 2.500 2.2175 2.225 2.230 2.240 2.275

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July 2.500 2.225 2.240 2.275 2.240 2.275

July 2.500 2.225 2.240 2.275 2.240 2.275

July 2.500 2.2175 2.225 2.250 2.2400 2.270

Cot. N.T. N.

Pre 814 197-25 191-00 193-00 195-00 202-50 Pre Bid

**DM Futures Options** March 19

Pats-Settle
See Dec
0.59 —
0.62 —
1.20 —
1.75 —
2.44 —

54 11 207 1974 1874 1974 + 14 7.3 44 53 33 33 + 14 20 110 1374 1274 13 - 14 24 14 694 5774 55 5774 + 1 1.1 14 149 33 3274 3274 3

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Thriffly Indexin Indexin Ingel Ingel

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1.92 .36

1,12 LB ,050 J 320 47

ZaleCp Zapoto Zavre Zeniffi Zero s Zaroln NYSE Highs-Lows March

NEW LOWS 17

Company Earnings

Britain \*

Sweden
Bofors
1984
7.840, 1370
1171
1225
1250
1ndus

Corter Hawley

th Geer, 1985 19
Revenue 1,550, 17
Net Inc. 2257 50
Per Shore 1,500 19
Revenue 2,500 19
Revenue 2,500 67
Net Inc. 255, 67
Per Shore 272 1
Full nome of company
Corter Hawley Hale.

Cash Prices March Dividends

The second secon

U.S. Treasury Bill Rat

Westpac Is Raising Prime Reuters
SYDNEY — Westpac Bar.
Corp. said Tuesday it would Australian prime lending rate.
percent, from 15.5 percent, tive March 25.

#### rab Banking Acquires 5% Stake in SHK Bank

HRAIN - Arab Banking which already has extensive ests in Europe, said Tuesday it acquire a controlling 75-per-interest in Hong Kong's Sun Kai Bank in a transaction d at 360 million Hong Kong

rs (\$46 million.) ab Banking's president and executive, Abdulla Saudi, said equisition was part of ABCs to diversify its assets and liies into areas of the world it did not already have a g presence

st year, ABC acquired a 70nt stake in Spain's Banco At-io, it also holds 93.5-percent s in subsidiaries based in kfurt and Monaco. Arab ing is jointly owned by the nents of Kuwait, Libya and

In Hung Kai Bank is part of the cial and property empire built scratch by a Hong Kong eneneur, Fung King Hey. Mr. who came to Hong Kong as a

#### e Says Discrepancies and in Cathay Books

MPEI - Government investi-'s looking into the finances of athay Group, one of Taiwan's st conglomerates, have uncovevidence of government coron, a senior Finance Ministry

ial said Tuesday.

preliminary check on the and financial reports of Cathay subsidiaries shows epancies and large expense ac-is involving millions of dol-the official said. A number of rument officials have been 'd to be involved in a bank

NK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.

A) Control All Formation (A) Winch Life Formation (A) Winch Life Formation (A) Trans World Fut. Pool.

a) Trans World Fut. Pool.

a) Trans Pounty Hill, ECA 01-22-4600 (5197)

cac Atlantic 511.02

525.51

### FAC Oriental | \$25.51

ELTY POB &PL Humitton Bermudo |
23) American Volues Cornoton | \$94.50 |
24) American Volues Cornoton | \$94.50 |
25) American Volues Cornoton | \$10.70 |
26) Fidelity Amer. Asserts | \$45.40 |
26) Fidelity Discovery Find | \$10.70 |
26) Fidelity For East Fund | \$10.70 |
26) Fidelity Frontier Fund | \$24.77 |
26) Fidelity Frontier Fund | \$12.25 |
26) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fed. | \$13.13 |
26) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fed. | \$20.53 |
26) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fed. | \$20.53 |
27) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fed. | \$20.53 |
27) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fed. | \$20.53 |
27) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fed. | \$20.53 |
28) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fed. | \$20.53 |
29) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fed. | \$20.53 |
20) Fide

BES PO BRIT GRAND CAYMAN IN Agent 61-809-3013

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

**Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed** 

19 March 1985

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over of China in 1949, built a huge empire in the colony's boom of the 1960s and 1970s, but ran into problems as property values there slumped in recent years.

William Arthur, Sun Hung's chief executive, said the sale to ABC is part of the company's overall plan to reorganize and concentrate in merchant banking, securities brokerage, China trade and financial services. SHK sold its 20percent stake in HK-TVB Ltd. for some 480 million dollars earlier this

SHK will suffer an extraordinary loss of 186 million dollars from the bank sale, but it will be offset by an extraordinary gain of 230 million dollars from the HK-TVB deal, Analysts said SHK's cash flow

stands to improve substantially as a result of the net gain

#### German Firms' Return Abroad Is 2%

The Associated Press FRANKFURT - West German companies' return on direct investment abroad in 1984 was about 1.8 billion Deutsche marks (\$529 million), a modest 2 percent, the Bundesbank said in its March report Tuesday.

Such remittances as payments for patents and licenses, which brought about 1.5 billion DM of inflows in the previous year, were not included, possibly depressing

"Shifting regular profit payouts into receipts for deliveries can also occur," the report said, "as a result of price agreements in goods and service business between the domestic and the foreign branches of one group of companies." It noted, however, that currency regulations

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Other Funds

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may oblige companies to do this. The Bundesbank said West German companies tended to value their foreign assets carefully, "and, especially in years of good profits, don't pass them on but place them

IBM in Accord

On Rolm Unit

NEW YORK - Internation-

al Business Machines Corp.

said it has a conditional agree-

ment to sell the military-com-

puter business of its Rolm

Corp. unit to a group of the unit's employees. The Justice

Department cleared IBM's

\$1.26-billion takeover of Rolm

on the condition that it divest

"We have a conditional

agreement that says if we don't

receive a bid for Mil-Spec in

excess of \$97 million that our

preference is to sell to the em-

ployees," an IBM spokesman,

The spokesman said Data

General Corp. and other un-

identified parties also have ex-pressed interest in Mil-Spec. The government gave IBM until

May 19 to divest itself of the

Peter Kuhn, said.

the unit, called Mil-Spec.

#### **Arco Moves to Construct Anti-Takeover Defense**

By Nancy Yoshihara Las Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES - Atlantic Richfield Co. is asking shareholders to approve proposals to block unwelcome takeover attempts and to change the company's state of incorporation to Delaware from

in a proxy statement mailed Monday notifying shareholders of an annual meeting scheduled for May 7, Arco said its board has unanimously recommended that the proposals be approved.

One measure is designed to pro-tect Arco from "greenmailers" — individuals who quietly accumulate a substantial stock interest as a prelude to a takeover, restructuring or sale of all or part of a company. Typically, the stock buyer is not

interested in actually acquiring the company but threatens to do so to force management to repurchase the stock at a substantial premium over market value.

The proposal would require the approval of two-thirds of Arco's shareholders if the company planned to purchase directly or indirectly any of its voting stock owned by a person or group holding more than 3 percent of a class which permits removal of voting stock for less than two lute majority of votes.

years. Such approval, however, would not be required if Arco bought such stock at or below fair market value or as part of a company tender offer or exchange offer.

Generally, the change is designed to deter a proxy contest or removal of the incumbent board and is intended to encourage those interested in acquiring the company to negotiate with the company. The reincorporation to Delaware

• Eliminate cumulative voting for holders of common stock in the election of directors. Cumulative voting, under which a shareholder's votes are multiplied by the number

of directors to be elected, makes it

easier to secure a board seat.

• Eliminate the right of share holders to call a special stockholders meeting and propose amend-ments to the certificate of

• Eliminate action by shareholders without a meeting. Continue to classify directors

into three classes. However, the change to Delaware would require a two-thirds vote to remove directors, unlike Pennsylvania law which permits removal by an abso-

last two weeks: Victor Co. of Japan

#### BL Reports Loss In 1984 Swelled To \$80.6 Million

LONDON - BL PLC, Britain's state-controlled automaker, said Tuesday that its pretax loss for 1984 widened to £73.3 million (about \$80.6 million) from £67.1 million in 1983. The company said the worsening results reflected highly competi-tive conditions in virtually all its markets and labor disputes

The company said it had a 1984 group operating loss of £11.7 million, compared with a £4.1-million operating profit in 1983.

at the Austin Rover car divi-

Excluding the contribution from Jaguar PLC, the former luxury-car unit that was recent ly sold, the 1984 operating loss would have been £64 million. That is compared with an operating loss of £51 million in 1983, excluding Jaguar operations. BL said.

Largely because of the Jaguar contribution, BL said, its car division made an operating profit of £40 million, down sharply from £73 million in 1983. The company said its Unipart component subsidiary also was profitable.

#### COMPANY NOTES

first-half pretax profit plunged to £4.07 million (about \$4.47 million) from £19.06 million a year earlier despite a 5 percent rise in sales to £272.80 million from £259.37 million. The company said a decline in British housing activity, which started last July, appears to have been arrested.

Beatrice Cos. said it has formed a joint venture with a Chinese corporation, China International Trust & Investment Corp., to develop consumer goods for domestic use in China and to find export markets for Chinese products.

S&W Berisford PLC said pretax

profit in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 rose about 42 percent to £80.2 million, from £55.6 million the previous year, as volume increased 32 percent to £5.7 billion, from £4.3 billion. The company said it expects lower earnings in fiscal 1985.

Boeing Co. told sharcholders

are to reduce the U.S. budget deficit in 1985 could affect some of its military programs but that overall government business continues to grow. Boeing said it' expects to deliver 204 jetliners this year, up from 146 last year. British Telecom PLC is being

considered for listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the exchange's president said, He did not elabo-

Eastman Kodak Co. introduced two mid-volume, plain-paper copiers based on new imaging technol-ogy. The copiers, which Kodak said are the result of a previously an-

Barratt Developments PLC said nounced venture with Canon Inc., will be commercially available in the second quarter.

Flexi-Van Corp., which has a merger agreement pending with Castle & Cooke Inc. said it has secured a \$260-million loan commitment to pay off the agricultural company's debts. The company said the commitment, from First National Bank of Boston and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., is conditional on completion of the merger.

Marathon Oil U.K. Ltd. said 2 test of an appraisal well in the East Brae area of the North Sea produced a cumulative flow rate of 12,800 barrels a day of liquid hydrocarbons.

National Can Corp. was notified that Carl C. Icahn, the New York financier, has acquired a 9.1-percent stake in the company. In a filing with the Securities and Exnge Commission, Mr. Icahn said he holds 870,600 National Can shares and is considering making a tender offer for more,

Norsk Hydro AS said it discovered oil in the Tromsoflaket region off Northern Norway, the second oil find in the area. The company said it is too early to give details on the size of the discovery.

Volkswagen said its popular Bee-tle model will no longer be sold in West Germany after the end of the year. The car, which will continue to be produced in Mexico, Brazil and Nigeria, has not been made in West Germany since January,

### Japanese Target China's One Billion Consumers

(Continued from Page 17) Japanese investors in China, have compiled lists of enticing statistics. nese market.

They expect that the Chinese will Hitachi, w buy 8 million washing machines for less than 10 percent of the po-

(Continued from Page 17)

played by Warren E. Buffett, the

massuming chairman of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., an Omaha-based

holding company, who has devel-oped a reputation as a shrewd in-

vestor in a wide range of compa-

nies. He sat in on the critical

bargaining sessions, as a financial

adviser to Mr. Murphy. He also

agreed to buy an 18-percent stake

in Capital Cities, once the merger

takes place, for about \$517 million,

money that will help Capital Cities

Mr. Buffett, over the years, has made investments in fabrics, cloth-

ing stores, advertising agencies,

Some analysts began speculating

about a merger of ABC and Capital

Cities last summer, after rumors that the two companies had talked,

but were surprised by the speed of

"I believe that Leonard Golden-

wonldn't die," said Susan Watson, zine.

the deal announced Monday.

publishing and insurance.

buy ABC.

begun to make large-scale and creasing its annual production stock analysis, and several other long-term investments in the Chinese market.

Hitachi, which began its trade

Creasing its annual production stock analysis, and several other areas, 1ts persistence has paid off. Last year, Nomura acted as lead manag-

Hitschi, which began its trade with China in 1965 with the sale of this year, a number that accounts electric power-generation equip-for less than 10 percent of the po-ment, announced last week that it would build a second color-televi-So it is that after several years of sion assembly plant with its Chi- assembly plants; a Canon Inc. ariness, Japanese companies have uses joint-venture partner, thus in joint-venture copier assembly plant wariness, Japanese companies have nese joint-venture partner, thus in-

Miss Watson expects Mr. Mur-

began branching out into newspapers and trade magazines. Recent-

ly, the company acquired several

cable-television franchises and di-

"I believe that Leonard Golden-son, ABC's chief executive, ap-Capital, which is known by its

proached Tom Murphy because stock exchange symbol CCB, ac-

there was takeover talk that quired institutional investor maga-

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like a diplomat!

announced that it would provide technological assistance and parts to several Chinese color-television

began production; Toshiba Corp. won a contract to equip a florescent lamp plant, and Kawasaki Steel Corp. became the last major Japa-Newcomer to the Media Elite nese steelmaker to plan an office in an analyst at Morgan Stanley. "I In addition to direct investthink ABC was in a position that ments, Japanese trading and secu-they had to deal with the rumors in rities companies are acting as mid-

some fashion." She added, "It deals dlemen in vigorously promoting with the question of management trade with China. Mitsubishi succession at ABC. Tom Murphy Corp., a leading trading company, will run the network." Mr. Goldenson is 79 years old, and Mr. Murshare of all trading transactions between the two countries. Nomura Securities Co. has been

phy to bring his style of manage- conducting a series of seminars ment to ABC. "CCB runs a very around the world to encourage inlean operation," she said. "If they vestments in China. Two seminars bring some of that corporate cul-held in Japan last year drew more ture to ABC, ABC could be very than 2,000 Japanese businessmen. Nomura has been an extremely

With ABC, Capital Cities fulfills active suitor of China business. It its original plan. The company was founded as a broadcasting company but soon reached the Federal company but soon reached the Federal company but soon reached the Federal company that SO Chinese as Communications Commission lim-accepted more than 50 Chinese as trainees in international finance, Tel. 310251 - Telex 2830

year, Nomura acted as lead manag-er for China's first publicly offered -denominated bond, offered by the Bank of China. Nomura itself has invested \$57 million in a hotel

China's recent aggressive promo-tion of foreign trade has prompted the surga in Japanese investment, said Mr. Yamaura of MITI. Many Japanese companies grew disenchanted after the Chinese canceled production contracts in 1980 and

But in the past two years, in addition to establishing special trade zones throughout the country, the Chinese government has taken steps to increase legal protections for foreign companies

Gold Options (prices in \$/ex.).								
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Herald Tribune

73/4% Bearer Bonds of 1985 (1993)

March 1985

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The net proceeds of this Issue will be used for long-term Investment loans. DM 450,000,000.— of this amount are offered

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The Bonds will be offered for sale by the undersigned banks as from today.

Stock Index Number:

The detailed Offer for Sale to be published in the Bundesanzeiger (German Federal Gazette) is available from the banks. Allotments of Bonds will be at the discretion of the selling banks.

Frankfurt am Main, March 1985

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau

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	ties			Het P.M. Com	1		ties i	in Mistr La			(e
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		86 734	734	7%- 14	BetzLb	1.20	35	94 3414	2374	34 -	
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40 34	21	R9 1914	1876	19Va + Va	Blq 8			157 17%	174	17%-	
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-	1,0	396 104		9% - Y			21	30 241		2414	
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_	***	3 174	1714	1714 + %	BRALAITI	1.00	8.4	21 119		1154 +	
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_		90 91		914 + 14	BantaG	.72	23	28 30		30% +	12
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		1,72 29		2% + Va	BayBles	2.20	47	57 473		47	
<b>BO</b> _	8.5	14 141		14W + W	Boyly	17	1,5	7.79		74 -	- 14
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		57 20 86 79	4 734	20 7% — 14	BesiCp Betzi.b	1.20	35	94 34	23%	34 -	7
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84		3731 244		24%	BloBite			22 11		11/4-	· 1/4
000	4.6	15 214		21% + 14	BigBegr			497 133	4 12%	13%	
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-		166 129		10% + %	Blotck			20 BS	4 8 4 7%	814.— 734	173
20	29	100 129 82 117		12% + %	BishGr			35 6		2	
		14 70		74-	Blestus			59 6	5%	50.	
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		_ 1	4	4	4		HongH	- 30	167	3
0	1.8		10%	2134 1054	2014 1000 2017 1754	- W	BKGron	284	44	37.2
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O.	1.0	368	20%	1976	20 -	- 14	Brikest &			74
		. 3	174	1770	1714	+ %	BRALAITI	1.00	E.A	.21
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		504	64		834	+ %	Basam	88-	••	- 4
		132	444 254	24	71	+ 1/4	BoyBks	,80g 2.20	47	577
0	85	Ti.	1414	14%	147	+ 14	Boyly	.17	13	7
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0ù		.11	11	107	10%	- 17	BiFuse s BeliNt BeliW			34
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0	냷			25 lb	25%	- 14	Benhn w			67
9	3.8	66	37	36 <sup>1</sup>	-	+ 4	Berkley	-32	2.1	14
		2/	27 20 74	7%	20	- 14	BesiCp Betzi_b	1.20	35	-7
0a		13	52%	50"	744- 51 1814-	= G	BevHS	1.20	-	Non Non Non No.
	-	21	18%	7874	1874-	- V	Billion 5	.40	29	157 27 497
Ô	2] 25	89	1914	1876	19V.	+ 1/4	Blq 8			157
4	3.5	3731	244 214	24	244	1. 14.	BloBNe			Z
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_		403	1146	114	115	+ %	Riogen			170
Ø.	25	250	10	1512	15%	+ 14	Biomef			2
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۵	43	40	1414	14%	14V	T TE	Booten	1.50	47	n
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Ďb,	1311111	- 49	ON	4	4		i BamΩio			4
		5	914	8	B -	- Va	BathFC	.20e	14	777
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4	1.0	13	74	15%	2014 16	+ 14	BrackC	7.20	3.8	77
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ā	3.2			34	34%	A. 84-	Brwtom		-	251
		123	16	<b>3</b> %	1	+ 16	Bruno	-28	1,0	40
2	5.1	71	2014	20 78	20		Bufflon			25
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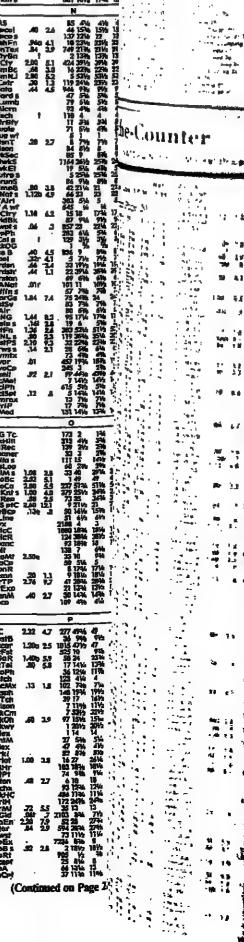
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ME - Algeria has decided to e price of its Saharan blend ilian state oil company, said

cut follows a declaration by volved in the reorganization are: a after the last conference of not adhere to the decision to Pacific Basin. crude differentials by cuteht-crude prices, but would o gauge market conditions. and Iran also dissociated sives from the conference de-

opean traders said the Alge-nt brought Algeria into line he price agreement reached OPEC majority at the Janumisters' conference in Gene-

view York, Algeria's decision en likely to have only a limit-eact on world crude-oil marbey most certainly are not at \$29.50," one oil company g manager said. In the spot t, oil traders said Saharan sold for delivery in the Mediean at \$28.30 a barrel Tues-

mwhile in Geneva, Indonenergy minister, Subroto, said ay that Britain's decision to its state-owned oil-trading any would have no short-term on the international oil mar-

Dollar

loating Rate Notes

#### **BUSINESS PEOPLE**

### ght-Crude BNP International Division Is Divided Into Six Sections

May, when he succeeds Baron An-

toine Bekaert, who will become

honorary chairman and who will

remain a member of the board.

appointed Frederic Z. Haller exec-

Honeywell Europe SA has ap-pointed Patrick Driebeek director of legal services. He will remain in

Brussels, where he succeeds Rich-

ard Boncy, who is moving to Hon-eywell's headquarters in Minne-apolis as assistant general counsel,

British Petroleum Co. has ap-pointed John Saint chief executive of BP Petroleum Development

named general manager of BP Pe-

troleum Development's Indonesian branch. Mr. Turnbull, currently based in London, will move to Ja-karta, where he will succeed

George Wood, who has been ap-pointed to the company's branch in Guangzhou, China.

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utive director in London.

By Lynne Curry

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Banque Nationale

gium, where he is currently the company's president and chief executive. He begins his new job in May when he succeeds Room Anrude oil by \$1 a barrel, from de Paris has restructured its interto \$29.50, effective Wednes- national division into six sections. spokesman for Agip SpA, Emmanuel Philippon, senior vice president, will head the division in Paris. The other appointments in-

Guy Hamon, executive vice presganization of Petroleum Ex- ident, to be responsible for Europe, g Countries in January that it Asia, the United States and the

Jean-Louis Hautcoeur, executive vice president, to be responsible for Central and North Africa, Middle East and French overseas territories. Mr. Hautcoeur is also in charge of the BNP's commodity-

finance operations. Gerard Prache, executive vice president, to be responsible for international finance operations, investment advisory service and international corporate finance and supervision of foreign subsidiaries specializing in these activities.

Jean-René Maillard, executive oil industry sources said. vice president, to be responsible for were unable to sell at \$30.50 external trade and export finance. Jean-Pierre Lefoulon, senior vice president, to be responsible for inpresident, to be responsible for in-ternational risk management, trea-of BP Exploration Co. Ltd. He will

sury and foreign exchange.

Alain Briffod, executive vice president, to be responsible for May. John Turnbull has also been staff, administration and organization, international division. All of the above executives will

stay in Paris.

N.V. Bekaert F.A., the Belgian wire- and steel-cord maker, has appointed Jean Charles Velge chairman. He will stay in Kortriik, Bel-

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March 19

# Managers Try Consultants

(Continued from Page 17) prevent the blood from spilling on the carpet," says Ted Simpson of Sanders & Sydney Personnel Ltd., a London-based outplacement

Even when the parting is amicable and an executive doesn't feel that the company was unfair, the experience can be difficult.

Karel Vinck will replace Mr. Velge "It was a shock," says one senior executive who moved from his own as Bekaert's chief executive.

Libra Bank PLC, the London-based merchant bank, has appointed Peter Belmont managing director. Mr. Belmont will remain in business to a large company and was laid off at 51 after only a few years on the job. "I had expected this to be my final career move. London, where he was previously the bank's general manager. He Going to an outplacement service helped," succeeds Thomas Galfney, who is returning to Chase Manhattan in London after 13 years' secondment to Libra Bank Libra Bank has also

Unlike legal action that can be expensive for the executive, outplacement is paid for by the company.

"In Great Britain, lawyers don't work on the basis of a percentage of the take," says Jack Barnes, direc-tor of Minster Executive Ltd., a London-based company that he started after he lost his job at age 54 following the acquisition in 1974 of William Cory & Son Ltd. by Ocean Transport & Trading PLC, an international shipping firm. "If you retain a lawyer here you pay them."

In the United States, lawyers who take on an international

who take on an unfair-dismissal case usually charge 33 percent of any settlement or damages. Not unexpectedly, most outpla-cement services advise against su-

ing the company. Some outplacement consultants will contact potential employers on the executive's behalf. Others believe that the executive is better off conducting his own job campaign and that any direct involvement by the outplacement company could prejudice a successful job hunt.

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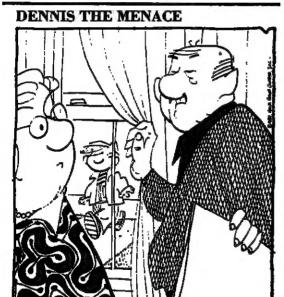
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JUST TELL HIM I WAS A NAUGHTY BOY AND I CAN'T PLAY WITH ANYONE TODAY.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WCRD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee TURBS FOR SALE PEINT MOODDE WHAT A FALL DOPAME

Answer: A THAT'S A

Jumbles THYME CABLE POETRY VACANT Answer: What flatfootedness is for a traffic cop—THE ARCH ENEMY

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#### **BOOKS**

NO MAGIC BULLET: A Social History of Venereal Disease in the United States Since 1880

By Allan M. Brandt. 245 pp. \$19.95. Oxford, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by James T. Yenckel

M EDICAL and social values, writes author Allan M. Brandt at the gloomy conclusion of this thoughtful, provocative book. "continue to define venereal disease as a uniquely sinful disease, indeed to transform the disease into an indication of moral decay. This artifude, he says, has had a detrimental impact on efforts to control venereal diseases

in the past and right up to today. Modern medicine has successfully curbed the ravages of such infectious diseases as diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid and dysentery. "Yet, strikingly," says Brandt, who is an assistant professor of the history of medicine and science at Harvard Medical School, "venereal diseases are inadequately controlled, if controlled at all.

Gonorrhea currently "constitutes the nation's most common and costly communicable disease" and syphilis is not far behind. What accounts for this?

In this study, he traces "the shifting attitudes and perceptions" of both the public and physicians toward vetercal diseases. "A society's response to those who are ill, its employment of medical discoveries and resources," he says, "is closely related to its most basic assump-tions. . ." At the turn of the century, for example, syphilis and gonorrhea were forbidden topics of polite conversation. When the Ladies Home Journal printed a series of articles in 1906 on the diseases (even well-bred women could acquire syphilis from their hus-bands and pass it on to new-born offspring), the magazine lost 75,000 subscriptions.

During World War I, a strong effort was made to bring American troops back from naughty Europe physically clean. Initially, much of the emphasis was placed on individual self-control; physical fitness programs were introduced into the U.S. Army to keep the soldiers' minds off sex.

But when the Army found this really wasn't working, it opened readily accessible prophy-laxis clinics. This, however, outraged a part of the public who felt that providing preventive measures against venereal diseases encourged the troops to engage in illicit sex. After the war,

Solution to Previous Puzzle LADES NAPE ALIST OPUS PLATATENT CROCODILETEARS AMORRUS ALLIGATORPEARS DUO TSAR EYELET ARID RUR LAME CARESS SACO MUM ELEPHANTFOLIOS ARIDE ATOP STARSWART

venereal disease control efforts languisheca number of years.

For a time in the 1950s, the development of

For a time in the 1950s, the development of penicillin seemed to promise eradication of evenereal diseases, but that promise has faded, says Brandt, who puts the blame on public attitudes that really have changed very little:

A portion of the public today sees herpes and AIDS and other venereal diseases as "a revenge against the sexual revolution" of the '60s and '70s; sex education in schools is a volatile issue; and few politicians are willing to volatile issue; and few politicians are willing to fight for increased public health funds to fight nereal diseases.

As long as venereal diseases remain equated with sin, he concludes, there will be difficulties in eradicating them.

James T. Yenckel is on the staff of The Wash-

#### BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 books throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessorsecutive

Less Weeks Week on List IF TOMORROW COMES, by Sidney Sheldon
FAMILY ALBUM, by Danielle Steel
GLITZ. by Elmore Leonard
THINNER, by Richard Bachman
THE FINISHING SCHOOL, by Gail Godwin SEE YOU LATER ALLIGATOR, by Wil-Jiam F. Backley Jr.
THE SICILIAN, by Mario Puzo
MEXICO SET: by Len Deighton
MINDBEND, by Robin Cook
MOSCOW RULES, Robert Moss
THE TALISMAN, by Stephen King and
Beter Strash Prier Straib
THE LIFE AND HARD TIMES OF HEL-Greeky
HOTEL DU LAC, by Apita Brookser ...
SO LONG AND THANKS FOR ALL
THE FISH, by Douglas Adams

IACOCCA: An Autobiography, by Lee Iacocca with William Novak
BREAKING WITH MOSCOW, by Arkady N. Shevchenko
LOVING EACH OTHER, by Lee Buscug-Id.
CTTIZEN HUGHES, by Michael Dromain
SON OF THE MORNING STAR, by
Evan S. Connell
THE BRIDGE ACROSS FOREVER, by Richard Bach
THE LIVING PLANET, by David Atten-

8 "SURELY YOU'RE JOKING, MR.
FEYNMANN," by Richard P. Feynmann
THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS OF THOMAS MERTON, by Michael Mott
THE COURAGE TO CHANGE, by Desnis Wholey
MOSES THE KITTEN, by James Herriot
A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Shel Silver-13 CRY OF THE KALAHARL by Mark and Della Over 14 THE ABANDONMENT OF THE JEWS,

by David S. Wynnan

15 ELVIS IS DEAD AND I DON'T FEEL
SO GOOD MYSELF, by Lewis Grizzard ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHT WATCHERS QUICK START PROGRAM-COOKBOOK, by John Ni-

PROGRAM-COURISHUS, by Joan Michelle MCHEING DOWN, by Robert G. Allem WHATTHEY DON'T FEACH YOU AT HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL, by Mark H. McCormack
WOMEN COMING OF AGE, by Jace Foods with Mignon McCarthy
THE ONE MINUTE SALES PERSON, by Speacer Johnson and Larry Wilson ....

#### **BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

T HE defender went astray South became declarer in four hearts after the auction shown. West led the spade seven, and East took the jack followed by

the king. East now made the fatal error of playing the spade ace. South gratefully ruffed and, since the diamond jack was in-adequaties guarded, two clubs were discarded on diamonds

after drawing trumps.
East should have found the shift to clubs — superficially risky — for two reasons. He had to assume that his partner held a high honor in one of the

trick had to be a suit-preference signal for clubs. With nothing in clubs and a high honor in diamonds he would

have played the spade ten. But even if West's signaling could not be relied on, and it certainly should be in an ex-pert partnership, the club shift was indicated. If South held the club ace,

the contract was sure to suc-ceed. Even if South began with a doubleton ace of clubs and A-x-x-x of diamonds, he would misguess diamonds after passive defense. East's failure to play clubs would mark him with the king, so West would

Tereste March 19

minor suits, so West's play of surely have the dumond king the spade eight on the second to justify his two-spade bid.

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#### World Stock Markets Via Agence France-Presse March 19

Closing prices in local currences unless otherwise indicated

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SBC index; 402.80 Previous; 402.86 N.C.: not quoted; N.A.: not avallable; ad: ex-dividend.

#### French Output Down

PARIS — French industrial output, season-ally adjusted, fell a provisional 1.6 percent in January, after a 2.3 percent fall in December, the National Statistics Institute, Insee, said

the National Statistics Institute, Insee, said Tuesday.

Insee's seasonally adjusted general production index, excluding construction and public works, fell to a provisional 127 from 129 in December and 133 in January last year. The base of the index is 100 in 1970.

Year to year, the January index fell a provisional 4.5 percent, compared with a 1.5 percent year-to-year fall in December.

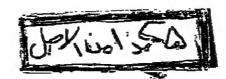
Electricity generation and gas distribution were exceptionally high, but at the same time, many factories were forced to slow production because of transport difficulties affecting both

because of transport difficulties affecting both raw-material supplies and finished-product dis-tribution.

To Our Readers

Because of transmission problems, Sydney closing stock prices were not available Tuesday.

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### **SPORTS**

## Roma Looks to Rush Through a Loophole

di Roma

LONDON - "At Rome all ings can be had at a price."

Did Juvenal, writing a hundred are after the birth of Christ, have vision of how devious, how irreonsible, 20th-century Romans ght become in pursuit of their

A.S. Roma, fallen from a oneuson championship stand and inflected by the brittleness of its sabled Brazilians, Roberto Falp and Toninho Cerezo, is reportlooking abroad for new blood. its covetous eyes are back on Ian ish, the reigning European goal-poaching in his clean, arp, incessant fashion following

ious knee surgery last fall.
But surely nothing can come of
Does memory deceive us, or did the Italian federation rule a ar ago that imports would cease til 1986?

The federation recently reaspating promotion from the second

#### ROB HUGHES

division this summer. It agreed -"to be fair" - to let promoted teams buy and bring in two foreigners.... And although one would never believe it of Roma President Dino Viola (a man already sitting on astronomical club debt), word persists that Roma will put up £4 million (\$4.4 million) to finance a second-division bid for the Liverpool striker.

Presto, he would then be legally transferred to Roma, allowing Fal-cao, the faded idol of 1983-84 to return whence he came in Brazil. Ironically, Rush is something of an anti-hero. He can score (as last

away leg in Bordeaux) and Panath-inaikos (after controversially win-ning by a penalty in Göteborg) are favorites to make the semifinals. In the Cup Winners' Cup, Roma may fill its house but not sufficiently fill Bayern Munich's goal to offset the West Germans' two-goal advantage. Despite injuries, Ever-ton should qualify comfortably against the Dutchmen from Fortuna Sittard. Moscow Dynamo is a red-hot certainty to eliminate Larissa of Greece, and although Rap-id Vienna found ways of conning its way past Celtic in the last round, I doubt it can pull back three goals against Dynamo Dresden.

The UEFA Cup, as ever, is more open. Manchester United overran Videoton in the home leg, but squeezed only a solitary goal —not enough if the Hungarians show appetite enough to become the first Magyar side in the semis in six years. They did so spectacularly in an earlier round, Josef Szabo netting four times in a 5-0 second-leg bombardment that erased Partizan Belgrade's 2-0 advantage.

Dynamo Minsk has a tall order in trying to reverse a 2-0 deficit against Zeljeznicar of Yugoslavia. And Real Madrid, still wobbling despite deservedly outwitting Tottenham to finish a goal up in London, has two more doses of bad news. First the absence (hepititis) of defensive anchor Uli Stielicke. and second the resilient away form of Spurs, who last Saturday (thanks price all Italians, not just Romans, to a phenomenal goal-keeping dis- are prepared to pay,

But there are ways of circum-enting rules. week in the English FA Cup) a play by Ray Clemence) won in Liv-sublime hat trick and then praise erpool for the first time in 73 years. his teammates. He still seems in Tottenham's previous victory in sessed the situation of clubs antici- awe of his more experienced Scot- that stadium had been in the year tish partner, Kenny Dalglish. And the Titanic went down. Companadoration by the milling throng, be sons are being made to the onceit Liverpudlian or Roman, moves glorious Real Madrid but, on the him to no considerable oratory. But evidence of the Spaniards' mastery in soccer terms he scores more of- in London, I suspect its troubled

ten than any contemporary at his ship will floar a while longer. level. And that is, well - if not From ship's company to superpriceless, likely to break the Banca stars - or back to soccer gods and hage fortunes. West Germany is Meanwhile, he might just be needed by Liverpool, which Wednesday night has unfinished going through spasms of self-appraisal and self-denegration. Its workbench solidarity is a substitute for lost artistry.

business protecting its European Cup against Austria Vienna, Rush blanked during the first leg but, typically Liverpool, his side coolly "After the war in Germany," its onetime midfield creator, Reiner Bonhof, has commented, "people realized they all had to work hard Along with Liverpool, Juventus together, and this mentality (three goals up on Sparta Prague), Dnepropetrovsk (level after the reached soccer, where too much emphasis is put on teamwork and too little on individual talent,"

A week ago, Pierre Littbarski, one of the few who might have opposed that trend, was banned for four weeks for persistent fouling. And national boss Franz Beckenbauer, once the epitome of ele-gance, admitted: "I may be partly to blame — I urged Littbarski to be

For "aggressive" in soccer parlance, read dirty, industrious, nig-gling or just athletic. Anyway, Litt-barski's team, Cologne, will play to a packed stadium Wednesday when it attempts to overcome Inter-Milan's slender one-goal lead.

Packed for one reason: The return of the last of West Germany's great individuals, Karl-Heinz Rummenigge. Long before he scored a scintillating goal for inter against AC Milan last Sunday, Co-logue's house was fully booked for the superstar's appearance.

It is his second homecoming in the UEFA competition. Hamburg also sold out when Rummenigge visited with Inter in the previous round, and now 61,188 Cologne fans are paying £400,000 (and television is chipping in £65,000), mainly in anticipation of one man's

All eyes will be on him, and one more stroke of Rummenigge genius -one more memory from this former bank clerk - will remind his kinfolk of the precious talent whose

### VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

# Baseball Commissioner Starts a Tightrope Act

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Into the glit-ter of the Astor Salon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel came Peter Ueberroth, followed by Mickey Mantle and Willie Mays: a warden leading two pardoned convicts out of jail and onto the streets. The baseball Hall of Famers didn't need to be banded

a few dollars (they had their corporate credit cards), but each wore a new-enough suit - gray with a red tie for Mantle, tan with a brown tie for Mays.
"I'm pleased," the commis-

sioner began, "to welcome back to baseball Willie Mays and Mickey Mantle, effective immediately. Each is free to be em-ployed by baseball without re-In his remarks Monday, Ue-

berroth carefully avoided criticizing the lifetime sentence that Bowie Kuhn had imposed on Mays in 1979 for signing a 10-year contract as an "assistant to the president" of Bally's Park Place, an Atlantic City, New Jersey, hotel and casino. When Mandel was bired by the Clarides Ho. tle was hired by the Claridge Ho-

tel in 1983 to direct its sports programs, he knew he'd get life too. In the world according to Kuhn, anyone employed by a casino could not be employed by a baseball team.

"I find no fault with the prior commissioner's ruling," Ueberroth said. "We're just making two exceptions. These two men are more a part of this game than any two living ballplayers. And new guidelines are needed to keep gambling and baseball apart; the whole world of gaming is chang-

The first guideline has been set
— doing what Mantle and Mays
do has Ueberroth's blessing. But the new commissioner has set a potentially dangerous precedent. What the two Hall of Famers

do, they say, is mostly play golf with "customers," a casino phenism for high rollers. Each contends he does not even know who the clients are, but the casinos presumably do not waste the marquee value of Mantle and Mays by pairing them with peo-ple who play 25-cent slots. Clients are paired with Mantle and

Mays to lure other high rollers that baseball needs stronger gam into the casinos. appear alarmed. "I don't think,"

he said, "we can start dictating who you can play golf with." As licensed New Jersey casino employees, the two are not permitted to gamble in casinos. But that doesn't prevent them from

high rollers that someday may embarrass baseball. That, of course, could happen to any former or current baseball player without a casino connection. Denny McLain, for example, faces a 75-year sentence following his recent conviction for racketeering, extortion and co-

developing relationships with

caine posse Asked if McLain's problems related to the Mantle-Mays case, the commissioner said, "It doesn't." Asked if the two cases should relate to each other, he said, "I don't think so."

The difference is that McLain broke the law. Mantle and Mays don't break the law by playing golf with casi-no customers. But in declaring

bling guidelines. Ueberroth will But the commissioner didn't be walking a tightrope - not only for players and former players with casino employment, but also for such club owners as George Steinbrenner of the New York Yankees and John Galbreath of the Pittsburgh Pirates. bred-racing industry. Granted, casino gambling de

serves to be set apart from horserace gambling, as hard porn should be set apart from soft porn. But walking the tightrope will be tricky. While investigating Mantle's case Ueberroth learned that the Claridge was planning a billboard ad featuring a photo of the former slugger. That billboard, according to the commissioner, will not be displayed.

is there really a difference between Mantle's face being on a billboard and Mantle himself riding in a golf cart with a high roller?

But in the commissioner's new gambling guidelines, which he ex-pects to announce in the next few weeks, playing golf with custom-

ers will apparently be allowed. Billboard shilling won't. In reinstating Mantle and Mays, both 53, the commissioner surely pleased the baseball publie, although neither of the two is likely to return to baseball now.

"I wasn't known for my brains," Mantle said Monday, "I doubt if anybody will call me up and say. Come be my manager." But the Yankee who hit 536 home runs (one of the last came off McLain, who threw a fat pitch on purpose) seemed delighted at being pardoned. "You don't want to get thrown out of your favorite bar," he said, "much less banned from baseball.

As Ueberroth was about to leave, he walked over to say goodbye to the two pardonees, who asked if he needed them for anything else. "No," the commissioner said, "you guys can do anything you want.

Just don't pose for a casino billboard ad. And don't ignore the commissioner's eventual Willie Mays, left, and Mickey Mantle, flanking Peter Ueberroth Monday in New York.

#### **Nordiques Tie Canadiens** For Top Spot in Division

an Rush, storming past Tottenham goalie Ray Clemence.

s Division has grown even hot-with a first-place French Con-

stay and Michel Goulet comed for five goals and 12 of Ques's 24 points here Monday night the Nordiques leapfrogged over ffalo and into a first-place Ad-us Division tie with an 8-4

#### lippers Jolt istons With )uick Attack

LOS ANGELES - After notchtheir second victory in nine mes under Coach Don Chaney.

Los Angeles Clippers may have and their style — the running

> Rookie forward Michael Cage ared a season-high 22 points and mm Nixon added 20 points and thed out a career-high 21 assists

#### **NBA FOCUS** lead the Los Angeles Clippers to

136-116 victory over the Detroit stous in a National Basketball sociation game here Monday

"We got into an open-court me and it definitely helped my me," said Nixon, whose 21 asis surpassed his former career in of 19, set with the Los Angeles ters on Nov. 3, 1978, against the W York Knicks These guys really responded to-

the and played well," said y, who took over from for-Coach Jim Lynam on March 6. te defense was great," he contin-. "We worked the rotation well trapped great."

the Clippers broke the contest m in the third quarter after tak-12 62-53 halftime lead. Using the t break to perfection, they out-ted the playoff-bound Pistons 23-12 to lead, 85-65, after 5:30 the period. After that, Detroit ild get no closer than 18 points. Sewhere Monday, it was Den-113, Dallas 111 and Utah 136, den State 125.

Clippers' largest this season. ek Smith and Junior Bridgepoles ended a two-game losing ak and improved to 24-46.

age, who hit 10 of 13 shots from floor and pulled down eight ands, ended a string of 13 es in which Smith was the leadscorer for the Clippers. elly Tripucka led Detroit with

Laimbeer each added 14. The has have lost three straight. haney finally got to this team.

new they would start running
and tonight they started,"
the Detroit coach, Chuck

pounding of Boston. Goulet scored BOSTON — The torrid race in three goals for the winners, and National Hockey League's Ad- Wilf Palement added a pair.

"It was a very important game," said Peter Stastny, who had a goal nion. and four assists (three of them on the trio of Peter and Anton the goals by Goulet). "If we had lost Boston could have been close

#### **NHL FOCUS**

to us, and with 10 games left any-thing could happen." The Nordi-ques and Montreal are one point ahead of Buffalo, with Boston seven in back of the leaders. Elsewhere it was Toronto 4, St. Louis 3, while Calgary and Minne-

sota tied, 4-4. Quebec led, 3-2, after one period and by 6-3 after two. Goulet scored twice with a manpower advantage and raised his total for the season

to 48 goals, including 14 on power Paiement and Anton Stastny scored before Steve Kasper's fifth turt, Edmonton the short-handed goal of the season cut. Outpec's lead to 2-1 at 8:30 of the control of the season cut.

Quebec's lead to 2-1 at 8:30 of the opening period. Goulet and Bos-ton's Charlie Simmer, who scored twice, traded power-play goals be-fore Goulet connected on another power play to make it 4-2 at 3:30 of the second period.
Palement tallied on a 20-foot

Bossy, N.Y.I., S. Sutter, N.Y.I., Sovard, Chicago Osrodnick, Detroit Caffey, Edmonton Tonelli, N.Y.I., Eastern, S. Louis

Federka, St.Louis Nicholis, Los Angeles

McCleon, Winnipes P. Stastmy, Quebec Kerr, Philodelphio Gartner, Washington Nilsson, Calgary

backhander midway through the period before the Bruins' Ray Bourque retaliated with a powerplay goal, but Goulet got it back when he completed his hat trick on a 25-foot wrist shot from the slot. "We were hungry. We played a real good disciplined game," said Nordique Coach Michel Bergeron.

"We're playing in a tough division, and we're hoping to finish first." "I knew if we were going to win, we'd have to score at least five goals," said Peter Stastny. "First place is what's most important to us now. We've never won the division before and that's what we're playing for. It is a big advantage to finish first for the playoffs and

that's what we want. "That's what you play hockey for," he continued. "If you win a game, it makes you feel great. If you win a division, better. And if you win the Stanley Cup, that's the

"They're an impressive team with Stastny and Goulet operating like that," said Boston coach Harry Sinden. "Peter is really a strong player. You have trouble with a team like Quebec when he plays he 20-point victory margin was like he did tonight. He was im-

There's plenty of time left scored 20 points each as Los Montreal and Quebec each have 10 regular-season games remaining for the Adams picture to be jumbled even further. Three weeks from now, I'll be three weeks older," said Sinden. "We all wish we could forecast what will happen then, but we can't."

A sound forecast for Monday's wants and Isiah Thomas and game would have been that Boston goalie Doug Keans would allow fewer than eight goals. In his previous five games - all victories - he had given up just nine. "He wasn't weak in the goal," said Bergeron.
"But we had too many 2-on-1's and (AP, UPI)

#### **SCOREBOARD**

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Bird, Bos.
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GOALTENDING

Richard Sevigny made this save Monday despite being fallen on from behind by Boston's

Dave Reid; its 8-4 victory lifted Quebec into a first-place tie in the NHL's Adams Division.

Shots on good: St. Louis (on Bernhard) 12-11-70-30; Toronto (on Wormsley) 9-12-74-32; Colsery

All message

1 1 2 8-4
Loob 2 (321), Cavallini (3), Boers (281); Gibes

Shots on good: Colsery (on Bernhard) 12-11-11-32; Minnesota (on Lornelin) 5-11-11-2-29.

#### Basketball

Thomas, Det.
Johnson, LAL
Moore, S.A.
Booley, Clev,
Nixon, LAC
Theus, K.C.
Richardson, N.J.
Green, Utoh

144 14 15.12 4,972 241 2 1.45 1,766 96 1 2.46 1,765 101 0 2.49 744 45 1 2 3.56 1,950 105 1 3.23 33 2 8 3.44 2,072 127 1 3.47 165 12 0 3.89 46 5 0 5.00 charter 4 1.00 81 Bouchard Sevigry Quabec (1) Moog Boron Fuhr Zomier Recush (Puhr and Moos Edwards (2)

Have Jersey (5) Honion Vonblestrouck N.Y. Rospers (4) 4,384 254 3 3.54 76 3 0257 2,017 108 03:21 240 15 03:75 1,849 119 13:62 4.196 249 1 2:56 20 9 0,00 1,013 54 11:20 Bernhordi Bester Wreggett

3254 212 0 3.99 60 4 0 4.00 4.857 275 1 3.27 2.901 161 1 2.45 1.444 106 0 4.40 4.97 270 1 3.81 2.715 127 2.326 1.745 113 0 3.84 425 35 0 4.94 4,385 277 2 2.84 1.556 72 1 3.87 1.657 104 0 3.77 1.622 48 0 3.39

**NHL Standings** 

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Richardson, N.J. Moore, S.A. Laver, Den. Themes, Det. Gs Williams, Wash, Jordon, Chi. Rivers, Ati. Cheeks, Phil.

**NBA Standings** 

BLOCKED SHOTS

MONDAY'S RESULTS Quebac 3 2 2-6
Beston 2 1 3 2-6
Polement 2 (18). A. Steshny (28), Goulet 3
(49), P. Steshny (21), Astrion (22): Kosser (14),
Simmer 2 (23), Bourque (16). Shets an equi:
Quebac (on Keens) 13-6-14-35; Boston (on
Seviens) 18-1-14-35; Boston (on

Golf

EARNINGS 1, Lanny Wadkins \$197,530, 2, Mark O'Mears 194425. 2. Curtis Stronge Std1,344. 4. Croig Studior S134424. 5. Caivin Pees \$107,385. 6. Fuzzy Zoeller \$94,284. 7. Peter Jacobsen \$89,200. 8. Carey Pavin \$88,565. 9. Mark McCumber \$82,831. 16, Larry Mize \$79,178.

SCORING 1, Crois Stodler, 69.16. 2, Lanny Wadkin

1. Croks Stockers 89.16. 2. Lanny Workins. 69.21. 2. Lanny Mod. 69.24. 4. Ed Fiori. 49.79. 3. Den Podry. 49.86. 4. Corey Pouris, 49.87. 5. Scott Simpson. 69.51.8. Den Podri, 49.87. 5. Corey Touris, 49.87. 5. Scott Simpson. 69.51.8. Den Podri, 69.54. 7. Corey Touris, 70.22. 18. Tour Wolson, 70.28. AYERAGE DRIVING DISTANCE
1. Andy Bean, 271.4. 2. Fred Couples and Bill Glosson, 271.7. 4. Jim Dent, 271.9. 1. Den Podri, 270.9. 4. Mac O'Gredy. 289.1. 7. Greg Turipes. 289.1. 20. Tour Purizer. 287.1. DRIVING PERCENTAGE IN FAIRWAY 1. Gene Littler, 193. 2. Colvin Peete and Tom Kits., 724. 4. Tim Norths, 77.5. Mike Reid, 373. 4. Jock Renner, 357.7. Dovid Edwards, 354. 8. Daus Tewell, 346. 9. Nick Price, 342. 10. Hale Irveln., 348.

GREENS IN REGULATION

GREEMS IN REGULATION

1. Don Pohl, 764, 2. Al Gelberger, 763, 3. Jock
Nicklous, 762, 4. Corey Powls, 754, 5. Bruce
Lietzke, 747, 6. John Mahathey, 246, 7. Doug
Tewell, 741, 6. Soot Simpson, 779, 7, Alike Reig,
737, 18, Jock Renner, 733,
AVERAGE PUTTS PER ROUND

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AVERAGE PUTTS PER ROUND

L. Fuzzy Zeiller, 27.17. 2, Morris Hatolsky,
27.50. 2, Kleub Arol. 27.74. 4, Lonny Wodding,
28.64. 5, Craig Stadier, 28.20. 6, Rex Coldwell,
28.24. 7, Seve Ballesteros, 28.28. 8, Robert Lohr,
28.43. 9, Ron Streck, 28.72. 10, Don Pooley, 28.65.
PERCENTAGE OF SUB-PAR HOLES

1, Crole Stadier, 27.52. 2, Lanny Wodkins, 26.4

3, Torn Wotson, 28.9. 4, Gil Nacroon, 23.6. 3, Don
Pohl, 271, 6, Ed Flork, 229. 7, Larny Mize, 228, 5, Oon
Pohl, 271, 6, Ed Flork, 299. 7, 27. 12, 21 and with

67 161 2.45 65 161 2.45 65 152 2.35 64 145 2.31 68 157 2.31 55 121 2.26 63 135 2.14 I. Fred Couples, 132, 2, Larry Rinker, 131, 3, Curtis Strames and Bradd Faxon, 124,5. Willis Wood and Loren Roberts, 122,7, Craip Stadler, 179, 3, Lorry Mize, 117, 9, Lorny Wodkins, 111, 16, Scott Simpson, 109.

#### Transition

BASEBALL MONTREAL—Designated Mickey Mahler, Gree Bargar and John Dopson, pitchers; Al Newman and Luis Rivera, infletters; Mike

Upifed States Feetbell League
ARIZONA—Signed Jim Portese, center, to
a one-year contract, Walved Mike Williams,
defensive Dock.

#### Exhibition Baseball

MONDAY'S RESULTS MONDAY'S RESULTS
Chicogo Write Sox 6, N.Y. Mets 2
Cincinneti 7, Houston 4
Son Francisco 4, Son Diego 1
Chicogo Cubs (ss) 6, Milwoukee (schicogo Cubs (ss) 6, Cleveland 2
Testas 4, Arlanta 3
Kansas City 8, Baltimare 6
Milwoukee (ss) 4, Soottle 2
N.Y. Yonkees 2, Baston T
Les Anaeles 2, Mannheal 0 Los Angeles 2, Montreol ( Alimesoto 5, Pittsburgh )

#### **Football** USFL Standings

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Dofflos
Dofflos
Deliver
14 27 35 25-113
Nott 10-19 9-10 29, Enellish 11-26 6-7 28;
Asultre 11-22 7-8 30, Blackman 8-16 7-7 23,
Rebounder, Collac 9, Results 11-26 4-7 28,
Dontley 12-17 11-13 25, Griffith 13-25 4-6 31;
Short 11-26 4-5 27, Planamer 4-3 4-6 16,
Rebounder, Collac 9, Planamer 4-4 4-6 16,
Rebounder, Collac 9, Rebounder, Collac EASTERN CONFERENCE

Conner 6); Utch 28 (Green 9).

Dehralt

LA, Clispers

34 28 42 31–116

LA, Clispers

34 28 42 31–116

Cope 19-13-3 22. Nixon 7-12-5-6 20, Smith 9-14

2-32, Bridgeman 9-14-2-2-20 7 rispects 5-17-4-6

28, Laimbeer 7-15-9-0-14, Thomas 7-15-9-0-14.

Rebounds: Detroit 48 (Respectible, Laimbeer, Thomas 7); LA, Clispers 52 (Cope, Walton 5).

Assists: Detroit (Thomas 13); LA, Clispers 39 (Nixon 71).

By Russell Baker N EW YORK — The obvious thing about Mikhail S. Gorbachev is that he is very young. Only 54. And passed that birthday less than two weeks ago. All the analysts have noted Gorbachev's

youth, and the only point of disagreement they have about it is, what does it mean? In these hair-splitting disputes I have little patience with my col-

leagues in Soviet analysis. When Stalin had his mustache restyled, their first question was: What does it mean? What does it mean?" they asked when it was discovered not only that Andrei A. Gromyko was married, but also that he had been married almost forever. I said it first at the time of the

Stalin mustache restyling: "What it means only time will tell," I said. I said it again when the great controversy arose about whether Gromyko's longtime marriage might lead to a change in Soviet policy toward Politburo members' taking winter vacations in the Caribbean, "Only time will tell," I

Now while they are at each other's throats about the meaning of Gorbachev's youth, some loudly crying that it is fraught with significance, others baldly asserting that it is utterly meaningless, I say, "Gentlemen, only time will tell."

The more trenchant question, which is being raised by the few of us shrewd enough to understand the Byzantine labyrinth that is post-Stalin, post-Malenkov, post-Bulganin, post-Khrushchev, post-Brezhnev, post-Andropov, post-Chernenko Russia is this, and I state it with the brutal frankness

the question deserves: When you get right down to it. what is so young about 54?

is it true, as some of my colleagues insist, that you are only as old as you feel? Those arguing this view believe that perhaps an innately boyish disposition may pre-vent Gorbachev from feeling ured, run-down and testy, like so many 54-year-olds, thus reducing sharply the displays of ill will that so deform Soviet-American relations.

The answer, which would be perfeculy obvious if they thought about the question, is that only time will tell. This being the case, I have little patience for speculation

ANNOUNCEMENTS

that, while Californians are capable of being only as old as they feel, Russians are always at least 40 years older than they feel.

Those who press this analysis of the Gorbachev youth mystery assert that the generation gap strongly favors the American position since the president's California background means that on his good days he might be as young as 22, whereas Gorbachev will never again be an hour younger than 94. I think the answer to this dispute

so obvious that grown Kremlinologists ought to be above arguing it: Only time will tell.

Once this is understood, we must proceed to more troubling questions raised by the succession in Moscow. Most of us who think incessantly and profoundly about foreign affairs know what these

The first - let us be candid - is about Gorbachev's longevity in his new job. In short, is Gorbachev the real thing? Or is he just another Georgi Malenkov?

The second question: Who is Georgi Malenkov? Or, more interestingly, should the question be, Who was Georgi Malenkov? Only time will tell, but one thing can be said with reasonably absolute au-thority. Georgi Malenkov was at one time in the same position now held by Mikhail Gorbachev; that is, he was the object of every camera lens in Moscow.

Afterwards Malenkov was sent to manage the Soviet equivalent of a small-ioan office somewhere just west of the Asian frontier. What does it mean, everyone asked at the time, and a long time ago it was, but I was already giving the clearest answers of any operative in the Kremlinological world, and I said. Only time will tell."

And sure enough, time did tell. What it meant was that Malenkov did not have the moxie to hold down a job desired by a person with the moxie of Nikita Khru-

And Malenkov - should we speak of him in the present tense or past? It is a question of no impor-tance. The important question is whether Gorbachev might be another Malenkov.

Only time will tell. New York Times Service

### Botho Strauss: Brooding About the New Germany

By Geraldine Pluenneke ional Herald Tribune

BONN — Botho Strauss' subject is the new Germany, severed from its past.

Strauss was 5 months old, living a short bomber run down the River Saale from Leipzig, when Germany surrendered on May 8, 1945. Some call Strauss the most influential and exciting writer in West Germany today, the leader of a post-1968 wave of literature.
Critics have showered the play-

wright-novelist with extravagant comparisons, likening him to Goethe, Kafka, Thomas Mann. the Austrian writer Peter Handke, even Cervantes or Shakespeare. Strauss is a recorder of his age.

a chameleon with a blotting-paper mind, brooding his way around West Berlin. His words are caustic, outrageous, fresh, comic, gentle, "Stranss is the representative person from 1968," said Rainer Delventhal, director of the Bonn production of Strauss play "Der Park." "All of his plays come from exact observation of German reality, German experience today, German social contact."

Some swear Strauss is apolitical. Others find him a savage critic of a society with collective amnesia over the Nazi years. "Here in this scaled-up house you will find a quite ordinary concentration camp, one among millions. A man is mistreating his wife, . . . The camp is in everyone," he wrote in his third book, "Rumor" (1980; published in English as

He obscures meanings. "In 'Der Park' there are many things that are mysterious. Strauss doesn't want to explain them," said the Austrian actor Walter Schmidinger, who played the lead in Peter Stein's five-hour Berlin production of the play.

Tumult").

But nothing Strauss writes is as enigmatic as the man himself. An invisible spectator, mystery man of the avant-garde, he has given no interviews since a rare meeting with a free-lance journalist acquaintance in 1981 for the newspaper Westfalischen-Rundschau, and then only on the condition that no notes be taken. Then he expressed dread at the idea of being recognized on the street like
Günter Grass or Heinrich Böll.
Once upon receiving a literary

The New York publisher Alfred Knopf Inc. has acquired rights to "Der Junge Mann" and



Botho Strauss: A writer coping with time.

Strauss' 1981 book, "Paare, Pas-

santen" ("Couples and Passers-

by"), according to his publisher, Christoph Schlotterer of Hanser

Verlag in Munich. In December,

Harper & Row began U. S. distri-bution of "Rumor," which was

published in Britain last August

by Carcanet Publishing Co. of Manchester. In 1979, Farrar,

Straus and Giroux Inc. published

Strauss's "Die Widmung" ("De-

votion"), a diary of a couple's separation (published in London

a year later by Chatto & Windus).

west, and he grew up in Rem-scheid, in the Ruhr region, at the

time that Boll and, later, Grass

were winning international ac-claim for what is known in West

Germany as "a literature of the

ashes." Berlin, a magnet for youth

and the creative, a hot spot in the

1968 student revolts, tore Strauss from his Germanic literature

studies. He cadged a job there on

Theater heute, West Germany's

leading theater magazine. He told the Westfalischen-Rundschau.

For a long time I was only emp-

tying wastepaper baskets," which

was where the editor suggested that Strauss deposit his theater

TO RENT/SHARE

Strauss's family went to the

award, he ducked the awards ceremony and gave the money to

"He does not give interviews; he does not want to talk about writing. He says his time is so small that he needs every minute to write," said Schmidinger. Just when people in West Ger-

man publishing circles felt that they had Strauss pegged as an intellectual writing for Berlin intellectuals, his fourth book, "Der Junge Mann" (The Young Man), vaulted the artistic divide last October and hit best-seller charts. This season 22 German theaters asked to produce "Der Park." Other productions are set for Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Stock-holm, Göteborg and Lisbon, and there are negotiations for a National Theatre production in London. Strauss has been translated into eight languages and pub-lished in countries as diverse as Poland, Yugoslavia and Israel. His plays, including German television versions (and two have been published in East Germany), have helped make him one of the

country's highest-paid writers.

Dramature, a sort of production adviser, is a post that does not exist in English-language theater. Bernd Rüther, a Bonn Dramaturg, said of the position: "He advises, interprets. There is no translation into English." Theater heute hastily began publishing Strauss' reviews, which became an insiders' sensation in West Berlin. "He viewed all theater for its social significance," Rüther re-Stein commissioned plays from Strauss. Strauss responded with

Berlin's Schaubühne Theater un-

der Stein. By 1971 he had pub-

lished his first play, "Die Hypo-

chonder" ("The Hypochondriac,"

which the Observer in London

later praised as "highly assured

comedy"), and had won the Han-

nover Dramaturgie award. The

an outpouring from his battered Olivetti - since 1971, more than a dozen plays, comedies, novels and short stories. When he adapted Gorki's "Sommergäste," some critics said it approached Che-His theatrical breakthrough

came with Stein's 1978 Schaubuline productions of "Trilogie des Wiederschens" ("Trilogy of Reunion") and "Gross und Klein" ("Big and Little"). The plays later drew mixed reviews in San Francisco and New York; in the latter, the critic John Simon yawned them away as bores and fled each at intermission. As "Grand et Petit," "Gross und Klein" ran in Paris with Bulle Ogier. It played in 1983 in London starring Glenda Jackson.

"His is an impassioned writing down," said Michael Schmidt of Carcanet. "Strauss arouses either intense hostility or ecstatic ela-

His stories and plays are a kaleidoscope of fragmented scenes that create a powerful mood. Quicksilver sketches flash by, then linger in the mind for weeks: a retarded child discovering a pigeon, a sudden hailstorm in Ber-lin. "His language has a certain pureness and impressive honesty that is without compare in German contemporary literature," wrote the critic of the Frankfurter

Allgemeine Zeitung

In 1970 Strauss began a five- "world without real connections year stint as a Dramaturg at West
Berlin's Schaubühne Theater unventhal. "It is extremely co-ool" - he drew out the word. "It is about men with cut roots, without knowledge of any historical things, of people who meet for a moment then move on unchanged." He writes of violence springing from insignificant, impersonal happenings; of a society engulfed by the media and consumerism, living only in the present, substituting information retrieval for history.

"When I first read 'Der Park.' I couldn't understand the meaning of more than a third of it," said Schmidinger, who was lauded for his Schaubühne portrayal of the complex character Cyprian. "But Stein would rehearse the actors during the day, then go to Srauss and talk over the interpretation. It made the play very, very clear for the actors.

"Strauss is self-effacing." said

"He is shy," said Schlotterer, who chuckled when his choice of adjectives was questioned.

"I think the differences between Botho Strauss in private life and what Botho Strauss writes are not important, and that critics who try to describe the private life of great writers may write fantasy," said Schmidinger. "Botho Strauss is a poet," The actor put his hand on his heart. In German, "poet" can encompass any writer who strives for great style and art. Strauss is obsessed by time. "The Young Man" weaves between narrative and fantasy, in and out of time planes. "Time is the thing that man cannot cope with, he has conquered space," Strauss has written.

Some critics call "Der Park's" Cyprian an autobiographical figure. "The critics are fools, snapped an acquaintance of Strauss, though he conceded that one element of Cyprian might mirror the playwright: The character is a famed sculptor who finds success short-lived. Strauss once wrote that the

writer who is popular today is forgotten in 20 years. His acquaintance said: Strauss is always frightened that he writes the last word, that suddenly he will He writes of relationships, a have nothing to say."

PEOPLE

Priest Wins \$1.7 Million Will Give Most to Parish

A Roman Catholic priest wi earns 5300 a month has won 51 million in the New York state k acoe, 37, who has been a priest installments of \$55,766 in ability weeks. About 20 percent be deducted for taxes, Farana. be deducted for taxes. Faraone, sociate pastor of St. Patrick's B man Catholic church in Yorknot Heights, said he planned to si half of symmetric particles. Heights, said he planned to a half of every check to the parish.
Patrick's opened last fall and so owes money for its \$2.2 mili construction. Faraone said the r of the money, except for a sm amount as a pension, would be c nated to the parish youth groand its Ethiopian hunger drive

The playwright Tom Stoppe 47, was fined £60 (about \$66) b court in Taunton, England, a banned from driving for a moi after he admitted driving 104 m (165 kilometers) an hour.

"Those hired by us should foll." our traditions," said Shahban S hidi Moadab, commissioner .. Iran's exhibition at the internation al science and technology fair topened Sunday in Japan, Al lengthy negotiations, fair officiagreed. Japanese hostesses at Ira exhibit wear Islamic-style pa and scarves instead of miniskin 

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temporarily suspend their "si to the bitter end" in order to gi charity performance of The May (")" (") [1] The May (")" (") [1] The May (") [1 Sawallisch will fly from Munic conduct the single performs, the first of the Mozart work a Scala in 30 years.

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